Daily Report
Soviet Union

FBIS-SOV-87-176 *11 September 1987*

CONTENTS

ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT

Chernyshev Eyes Strategic Arms Talks 1

WORLDWIDE ISSUES

Ilichev Conference on Nonaligned Ties 2
'Natural Partnership' 2
Supports Movement's Role 2
Clarifies Afghan Statements 2
Gerasimov Meets Press 10 Sep 2
Shevardnadze To Go to UN 2
Denies Violation, Bombing 2
Discusses Chemical Weapons 3
No Amnesty for Rust 3
Spanish Solons To Visit 4
Jewish Leader Visits 4
AIDS Tests for Foreigners 4
'New Thinking' in West 4
U.S., Soviets Meet on Afghanistan 4
U.S. Books 'Counter' Display Rules 5

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

United States & Canada

Reagan Sends Greetings to Book Fair 6
Arbatov Views Soviet-U.S. Relations *[PRAVDA 10 Sep]* 6

China

PRC Envoy Arrives, Biosketch Given *[IZVESTIYA 5 Sep]* 8
Foreign Ministry Officials Hold Talks 8
AUCCTU Official on PRC Trip 9
Delegation Leaves 10 Sep 9
PRC Power Stations To Receive Boilers *[SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 1 Sep]* 9

Northeast Asia

Soviet Union Seizes Japanese Fishing Boat *[KYODO]* 9
Weekly Eyes Japanese Comment on Expulsion *[ZA RUBEZHOM No 35]* 9
Kalinin Views Japan's Defense Review 10
Defense Bill Shows Japan's Militarization *[PRAVDA 30 Aug]* 11
Biryukov on Japan's SDI Involvement 11
DPRK Envoy Holds Anniversary Fete *[PRAVDA 9 Sep]* 12

Southeast Asia & Pacific

PRK Minister on Withdrawal, Policy *[PRAVDA 3 Sep]* 12
Media Hails PRK Reconciliation 13
Hanoi Reports Praise *[VNA]* 13
'Deeply Humanitarian' *[Domogatskikh in PRAVDA 1 Sep]* 13
Australians Visit 22 Aug-4 Sep 13
Joint Australian Talks Conclude 13
Shevardnadze Receives Arab Delegation *[IZVESTIYA 11 Sep]* 14

Sabah on Ending Gulf War *[Shevchenko in IZVESTIYA 9 Sep]* 14
Arab, Iran Views Assessed *[Geyvandov in IZVESTIYA 2 Sep]* 14
Envoys Comment on Talks *[AFP]* 15
Kuwait's Sabah Departs *[KUNA]* 16
U.S. Said Preparing for Gulf Aggression *[Shevchenko in IZVESTIYA 1 Sep]* 17
U.S. Has Plans for Return to Iran *[LITERATURNAYA GAZETA 9 Sep]* 17

East Europe

GDR Meets UK's Inspection Request 18
PRAVDA on CSSR Gorbachev Book *[3 Sep]* 18
Husak: CPSU 'Enhances' Socialism *[PRAVDA 29 Aug]* 18
Medvedev, CPCZ's Stefanak Meet *[PRAVDA 2 Sep]* 19
Yeltsin Signs PPR Cooperation Plan 19
Ivanov Writes on Romanian Relations *[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 23 Aug]* 19
Specialists Assess New BCP Policy *[OTECHESTVEN FRONT 9 Sep]* 20

West Europe

Comment on Spanish U.S. Bases Decision *[Zafesov in PRAVDA 9 Sep]* 21
Kohl Addresses Bundestag Debate 22
Bundestag Debate on Honecker Visit 22
FRG, U.S. Chided for Breaking Accord *[Larichev in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 3 Sep]* 22
Years of W. Berlin Agreement Viewed *[Pshenkin in IZVESTIYA 4 Sep]* 23
'Strong' Reaction to Turkey's Ozal *[Istanbul MILLIYET 7 Sep]* 25
Construction of Turkish Embassy Halts *[Istanbul MILLIYET 5 Sep]* 25
Turkish Warships To Visit Odessa Port *[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 6 Sep]* 25
Gromyko Talks With U.K.'s Weatherill *[PRAVDA 9 Sep]* 26
Deputy Chief of Staff Leaves for Helsinki *[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 9 Sep]* 26
Trade With Italy Increases Jan-Jun *[ANSA]* 26

Latin America & Caribbean

Zagladin Confers With Ortega, Departs 27
Slyunkov, Cuba's Soto Hold Talks 27
Conclusions of Latin America Meeting 27

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Political & Social

10 Sep Politburo Proceedings Reported 28
PRAVDA Notes Metallurgy Workers' Conference *[PRAVDA 6 Sep]* 29
Leningrad Activists Want Rust's Release *[DPA]* 29
Unofficial Youth Organizations Meet in Moscow *[Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET 2 Sep]* 29
Immunizing Youths to'Alien Influence' *[PRAVDA UKRAINY 4 Sep]* 30
First 'Paying' Hospital To Open in USSR *[MOSCOW NEWS 30 Aug]* 31
Local Paper's Concern for DRA War Veterans *[PRAVDA 9 Sep]* 32
MVD Organs To Improve Media Collaboration *[ZHURNALIST 23 Jun]* 32
'Revolution of Culture' Under Way *[SOVETSKAYA KULTURA 22 Aug]* 34

Economic

State Bank Official on Restructuring 36
Continuing Problems in Construction *[PRAVDA 25 Aug]* 36

Agricultural

Belorussian Oblasts Meet Grain Targets *[PRAVDA 9 Sep]* 37
More on Conference Discussing Pesticide Use *[PRAVDA 25 Aug]* 38
Media Report 8-9 September Developments 38

Scientific

'Cosmos-1881' Satellite Launched 39
BRIEFS: 39
Azerbaijan Space Research Center 39

Military

Officer on Writers' Army 'Prejudices' *[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 29 Aug]* 39

Chernyshev Eyes Strategic Arms Talks
LD101359 Moscow TASS in English 1343 GMT 10 Sep 87

["Who Is Holding Back Cuts in Strategic Arms?" — TASS headlines]

[Text] Moscow September 10 TASS — TASS military news analyst Vladimir Chernyshev writes:

Spokesmen for the U.S. Administration have been claiming that there is a possibility at Soviet-American talks in Geneva to complete drafting work on an agreement for halving strategic offensive arms but this has so far been allegedly prevented by the Soviet position.

The leader of the U.S. delegation to the Geneva negotiations, Max Kampelman, said a few days ago, for instance, that he did not see any reason why the agreement could not be reached by year's end but it was essential that the Soviet Union "join" the United States.

It isn't even needed to analyze the differences remaining in Geneva about the contents of the strategic arms reduction agreement itself and is enough to spotlight a fundamental issue of the connection between strategic offensive and defense weapons to demonstrate who is really blocking the agreement.

The principal impediment at the talks has been Washington's commitment to its "Star Wars" program and obstinate refusal to strengthen the regime of the ABM Treaty by joint efforts.

The Soviet Union's firm and consistent position is that cuts in strategic offensive weapons are incompatible with the arms race's extension into outer space and impossible without meticulous compliance with all provisions of the ABM Treaty.

The United States, by contrast, is suggesting signing an accord that would permit any efforts to develop a large-scale ABM defense, which is prohibited by the treaty, over the next seven years and the subsequent deployment of space strike arms.

Moreoever, the U.S. Administration, State Department Spokesman Charles Redman just said, had submitted to the Senate a report on the legal aspects of the ABM Treaty, according to which the United States was fully free to give its own interpretation to the document.

The U.S. leadership is thus taking yet another step towards being guided by the so-called broad interpretation of the treaty, a step towards destroying this most important Soviet-American accord.

This "interpretation" should, as its authors see it, give the Pentagon the green light to develop and test space strike arms.

Contrary to common sense, Washington looks at constraints under the treaty not as an international commitment, but as a 'decision' by the present U.S. Administration.

The effort by certain quarters in the United States to secure the adoption of the "broad interpretation" of the ABM Treaty is after the following objectives:

First, to "free" the SDI program of the "trammels" of the treaty and permit crash work to realize it.

Second, to "compensate" for the positive effect of the possible treaty on medium-range and shorter-range missiles, by removing all obstacles to the race in both offensive and defense arms on earth and in space.

Third, already during the current President's tenure to "bind" any his successor in the White House witth the trammels of "Star Wars", by making the space militarization process irreversible.

The USSR has declared repeatedly that if the ABM Treaty is destroyed, so will be prospects for cuts in strategic nuclear arms. Washington, however, is pressing on along precisely this path.

No verbal exercises, no attempts to shift the blame for the deadlock on strategic offensive arms in Geneva onto the other side can conceal the real state of affairs.

Ilichev Conference on Nonaligned Ties

'Natural Partnership'

LD110913 Moscow TASS in English 0807 GMT 11 Sep 87

[Text] Moscow September 11 TASS—The Soviet Union and other socialist nations, on the one hand, and most of non-aligned countries and the Non-Aligned Movement as a whole, on the other, act from close or consonant positions on the international scene, especially when it comes to the more important issues of the times, Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Leonid Ilichev told a news conference here today.

"In this contradictory but inter-related and in many ways integral world, this convergence or proximity of the interests and positions of states and peoples is an objective and natural phenomenon.

"In this sense one can speak of a natural partnership of different forces, including members of the movement, in efforts to solve global problems.

"We invariably view the Non-Aligned Movement as an independent inter-state formation and respect its status and policy of non-participation in military blocs," Ilichev said.

Supports Movement's Role

LD110919 Moscow TASS in English 0749 GMT 11 Sep 87

[Text] Moscow September 11 TASS—The year that has passed since the Harare forum is a short time compared with the history of the Non-Aligned Movement but these 12 months over which international developments have picked up unusual speed have been enough to reveal the vast positive potential of non-aligned countries, especially where problems of war and peace are concerned, Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Leonid Ilichev said.

He was speaking here today at a news conference on the theme "The USSR and the Non-Aligned Movement. The Harare Forum: A Year After."

"The Soviet Union has never pretended to be indifferent to the activity and position of the Non-Aligned Movement. On the contrary, we are deeply interested in its peace-making activities first of all because the main stands of the USSR and non-aligned nations on the key problems of the times are identical, close or at least consonant.

"It is perfectly natural therefore that the Soviet Union thinks positively of the Non-Aligned Movement's role and supports its constructive, anti-imperialist and anti-colonial activities," Ilichev said.

"The Soviet Union is for creating a comprehensive system of international peace and security in every field. This system cannot be built without the participation of non-aligned countries and without active cooperation with them," the Soviet deputy foreign minister said.

Clarifies Afghan Statements

LD110903 Moscow TASS in English 0816 GMT 11 Sep 87

[Text] Moscow September 11 TASS—Afghanistan's neutrality officially proclaimed more than once by all Afghan regimes after the country had gained independence in 1919 was reaffirmed in 1941 during the Second World War and repeatedly—in the period that followed, said Leonid Ilichev, a deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR.

He made this remark during a news conference here, answering the question as to what was meant when a series of official statements in Afghanistan and the Soviet Union had spoken of the desire to see Afghanistan an independent, nonaligned and neutral state.

What's meant is, above all, Afghanistan's traditional neutrality, the deputy foreign minister emphasized.

In practical terms this means Afghanistan's non-participation in armed conflicts between third countries, in military alliances and blocs, the refusal to make available its territory for foreign military bases and so forth.

Afghanistan's neutrality has been invariably respected by the Soviet side—the fact which has found its reflection in some official statements of the recent time, the deputy foreign minister said.

Gerasimov Meets Press 10 Sep

Shevardnadze To Go to UN

LD101202 Moscow TASS in English 1132 GMT 10 Sep 87

[Text] Moscow September 10 TASS — The USSR Council of Ministers has approved the line-up of the USSR delegation to the 42nd session of the United Nations General Assembly to be headed by Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and foreign minister of the USSR, Gennadiy Gerasimov, head of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's information directorate, told a briefing here today.

Denies Violation, Bombing

LD102014 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 10 Sep 87

[Text]A briefing was held on current issues of international politics at the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center today. Speaking in front of Soviet and foreign journalists, Gennadiy Ivanovich Gerasimov, chief of the Information Administration of the USSR Foreign Ministry, said in part:

[Begin Gerasimov recording] The Soviet Union, guided by the policy of glasnost and openness [otkritost], has provided an opportunity for a delegation of the U.S. House of Representatives to visit the Krasnoyarsk radar station, where they could assure themselves that: first,

the station is still under construction; second, it is a lengthy process with the work far from finished; and third, the station is designed for observing space objects. The Americans took over 1,000 photographs, thereby providing a lot of work for officials of the National Security Agency.

Judging by the first reaction to our move and to the press conference of the U.S. House of Representatives delegation, in Washington they continue to stick to groundless accusations of the Soviet side being in violation of the ABM Treaty. These accusations are used to justify the U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative. The Soviet Union strictly observes its pledges regarding the 1972 treaty limiting antiballistic missile systems and intends to continue doing so in the future.

Our delegation in Geneva forwarded a draft agreement on 29 July on some measures for strengthening the ABM Treaty and for preventing the arms race in space. The Soviet Union proposed that the problem of radar stations also be solved. However, the U.S. side has other plans—plans to implement Star Wars. Evidence of this is found in a report published yesterday by the State Department, where a broad interpretation of the ABM Treaty, which permits research and testing within the framework of the Star Wars program, is supported. The unwillingness of the administration's representatives to change or reexamine its previous position in light of new facts is connected to this radar station in Krasnoyarsk and to the accusations of us using chemical weapons in Afghanistan and in Southeast Asia.

The campaign has been a noisy and strident one, yet no proof has been provided. Unfortunately, all kinds of reports that have no relation to the truth continue to appear. For instance, a few days ago the Deutsche Welle radio station put out the following report: During a joint military operation in eastern Afghanistan, Soviet and Afghan Air Forces dropped napalm bombs on several towns. This was reported by Western diplomats in Delhi, quoting reliable sources. So that is the sort of report that Deutsche Welle has broadcast. It is transmitting a bogus report on its programs. It is not true.

Guided by our policy of glasnost and openness, which includes the military sphere, the Soviet Union decided to invite representatives of the states taking part in talks on chemical weapons at the Geneva disarmament conference to the Shikhany military installation in Saratov Oblast on 3 and 4 October. There, these representatives will be shown standard chemical ammunition that forms part of our armaments and the technology for destroying chemical weapons at a mobile complex. [end recording]

Discusses Chemical Weapons

LD101510 Moscow TASS in English 1356 GMT 10 Sep 87

[Text] Moscow September 10 TASS — The U.S. has repeatedly tried to accuse the Soviet Union of using toxic agents, specifically, in Afghanistan and South-East Asia. However, the Soviet Union has repeatedly proved a complete groundlessness and flimsiness of these accusations and has emphasized that the U.S. is the only country [words indistinct] waged a chemical war, right in South-East Asia. This was stated at a briefing today by Gennadiy Gerasimov, spokesman of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

A group of U.N. experts in chemistry came to a conclusion on the basis of thorough work that reports on cases of the alleged use of toxic agents by the Soviet Union, specifically, the so-called 'yellow rain', could not be substantiated. Similar conclusions were drawn later and are being drawn today by scientists from various countries. Apart from it, it is common knowledge that the use of chemical weapons can always be proved by material evidence: elements of delivery vehicles, fragments of chemical charges, mines, bombs and missiles, traces of toxic agents remain in the area where chemical weapons were used. And finally, there remain victims — people who were killed by toxic agents. It is easy to establish the causes of their death or injury.

However, the American side does not take the trouble to look for evidence for proving its assertions, probably because this evidence does not exist. And still, early in September representatives of the U.S. Department of State and the White House repeated at briefings that they had no reason for calling in question the initial conclusions drawn by the U.S. Again, for the umpteenth time, no evidence followed those statements, the spokesman of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs emphasized.

No Amnesty for Rust

LD101245 Moscow TASS in English 1425 GMT 10 Sep 87

[Text] Moscow September 10 TASS—Newspapers in many countries, specifically Mexico, report that the recently convicted West German pilot, Mathias Rust, will fall under an amnesty announced in connection with the 70th anniversary of the October Revolution, Gennadiy Gerasimov, head of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's information directorate, told a briefing here today.

He explained that, juridically, Rust did not fall under the amnesty. Firstly, he violated Soviet laws after the decree had been published and secondly, the amnesty decree covered only those persons, convicted on the same charges, who had served at least one third of the prison term. Rust was just starting his term.

Rust was currently at the Lefortovo prison, Gerasimov said. He was preparing for transfer to a correctional labour camp.

Neither Rust nor his relatives had appealed to the president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet for pardon.

The commission for pardon, chaired by Andrey Gromyko, worked at the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Gerasimov said.

Spanish Solons To Visit

LD101604 Moscow TASS in English 1434 GMT 10 Sep 87

[Text] Moscow September 10 TASS—A delegation of Spain's Cortes Generales (the National Assembly) headed by President of the Congress of Deputies Felix Pons, arrives in the Soviet Union on September 13, chief of the information directorate of the USSR Foreign Ministry Gennadiy Gerasimov said at a briefing here today.

Jewish Leader Visits

LD101653 Moscow TASS in English 1502 GMT 10 Sep 87

[Text] Moscow September 10 TASS—Answering questions about the stay in Moscow of Arthur Herzberg, who is a Dortmund College professor and the vice-president of the World Jewish Congress, Soviet Foreign Ministry Spokesman Gennadiy Gerasimov said: Herzberg stayed in Moscow between August 31 and September 7 at the invitation of the Institute of Oriental Studies. The aim of the visit was to get acquainted with the works of the Institute on the Middle East. He met with the academics of the institute, the Institute of the USA and Canada and the Institute of the World Economy and International Relations.

On his own initiative, Arthur Herzberg met with Academician Sakharov and some foreign journalists. Statements that the aim of Herzberg's visit was to give lectures on Zionism do not correspond to reality.

AIDS Tests for Foreigners

LD101423 Moscow TASS in English 1411 GMT 10 Sep 87

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Moscow September 10 TASS—According to Soviet regulations, foreigners will be tested for AIDS with the participation of Soviet departments at which the foreigners are accredited on the basis of multilateral agreements, head of the Soviet Foreign Ministry information directorate Spokesman Gennadiy Gerasimov told a briefing at the ministry's Press Centre today.

"As to the journalists accredited at the Soviet Foreign Ministry's information directorate, corresponding units of the Foreign Ministry, that is the administration for services for diplomatic corps and its hospital, are to work out necessary rules and procedures.

The rules and procedures will not be discriminatory and, as far as possible, simple.

They will surely take into account the existing international practice," said the Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman.

Foreign-issued medical certificates on the absence of the AIDS virus will not be recognized in the USSR—like in other countries, either.

'New Thinking' in West

LD101301 Moscow TASS in English 1237 GMT 10 Sep 87

[Text] Moscow September 10 TASS—West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher's statement at a convention of the Free Democratic Party of the Federal Republic of Germany has been taken note of in the Soviet Union, Gennadiy Gerasimov, chief of the USSR Foreign Ministry's information directorate, said at a briefing for Soviet and foreign correspondents here today.

"Genscher spoke about a 'new measure of responsibility' in this age demanding that 'no policy may put the survival of mankind into question'. He also said: 'Where there is no life, there is no freedom' and 'capability to cause nuclear destruction does not give us much choice: We should take a decision against confrontation and for cooperation. History will demonstrate that freedom will triumph, but history will be able to do it only if mankind survives.'

"Let us not delve into ideology now and begin to argue what history will demonstrate or how to understand freedom. The main thing is emphasis on survival. In this, we fully agree with Mr. Genscher.

"The same emphasis was made also by Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson of Sweden during his yesterday's meeting with U.S. President Ronald Reagan. A nuclear war, he said, 'has only losers and we will all be among them'. We agree with this conclusion as well.

"Finally, the final document of the 37th conference of the Pugwash movement, which was attended by more than 200 scientists from 46 countries and ended Wednesday, called for adopting a new manner of thinking. It stressed that new thinking showed in the awareness that nuclear arms and other wepaons of mass destruction had made wars utterly senseless and that only international cooperation could prevent the further spread of those weapons and lead to a complete renunciation of war as a means of settling international disputes.

"These are just three examples that go to show that new political thinking and realization of the grim realities of the nuclear age are gaining ground in the West," the Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

U.S., Soviets Meet on Afghanistan

LD101258 Moscow TASS in English 1237 GMT 10 Sep 87

[Text] Moscow September 10 TASS — "Within the framework of the practice of Soviet-U.S. consultations on regional issues, Yuriy Alekseyev, head of the department of the Middle East countries of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Edward Djerejian, U.S. deputy assistant secretary of state, are meeting in Geneva on September 10-11 for an exchange of views on the problem of settling the Afghanistan situation," Gennadiy

Gerasimov, head of the information directorate of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, announced at a briefing here today.

U.S. Books 'Counter' Display Rules
LD102002 Moscow TASS in English 1747 GMT 10 Sep 87

[Text] Moscow September 10 TASS—Experts did not allow U.S. firms to display books that violated the rules of the international book fair, Dmitriy Mamleyev, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Publishing, Printing and Book Trade told a press conference today.

All firms have preliminarily agreed to the conditions of exhibitions at the fair. The rules stipulate that it is forbidden to exhibit and use as souvenirs or advertisement books and other printed matter, which by their content and design run counter to Soviet legislation.

These are books that advocate war, racial and national exclusiveness, which is insulting to the dignity of other exhibitors as well as books that are incompatible with the demands of public morality. These include, in particular, slanderous writings by former Soviet writers—Voynovich, Aksenov and others.

"Exchange of spiritual values must rest on the honest and business-like basis," Mamlayev said. "The current exhibition, attended by 100-odd countries, is called upon largely to promotes this."

United States & Canada

Reagan Sends Greetings to Book Fair

LD101134 Moscow TASS in English 1121 GMT 10 Sep 87

[quotation marks as received]

[Text] Washington September 10 TASS—U.S. President Ronald Reagan has sent a message of greetings to the Soviet and American book publishers taking part in the 6th international book fair currently under way in Moscow.

The message was read out today by the U.S. ambassador to the USSR, Jack Matlock.

"I am pleased at the opportunities afforded on the occasion of these talks between Soviet and American publishers under the Geneva accords. I know that much planning has been involved for both sides. This is only appropriate, given the importance of books in our world today," the President noted.

"The written word is among the most basic means of human expression, and it has the quality of permanence. The freedom of authors to write and seek publication of their works is essential to modern culture and to historical continuity. Books should be available in rich and abundant variety to everyone, and they should, in their diversity, reflect the full mosaic of the contemporary world, linking the present both to the past and to the future," Reagan's message went on.

"Through the increased exchange of books, the citizens of both our nations might truly come to know each other better. Books are the quiet ambassadors of cultural exchange, and your presence here testifies to our shared belief that they uniquely serve to promote learning and greater self-understanding, as well as mutual understanding. "It is in this spirit that I extend my greetings and best wishes to all of you on this occasion."

Arbatov Views Soviet-U.S. Relations

PM101128 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Sep 87 Second Edition p 4

[Academician G. Arbatov article: "The Darkness Before Dawn?"—first edition omits question mark from headline]

[Text] For a long time I have wanted to write about Soviet-American relations, which have indeed entered a complex and highly crucial phase of their development now. But all the time uncertainty stopped me, uncertainty about what is, at the present, a particularly burning issue—the fate of the treaty on medium-range missiles and the summit meeting—which to some degree obscures the more long-term problems and prospects.

I will not say that this uncertainty has been entirely dispelled. But all the same, I have decided not to wait any longer. What made me take up my pen was President Reagan's recent speeches—beginning with his speech to the Town Hall in Los Angeles, addressed at the same time to the Soviet and American delegations at the meeting of the public of the two countries in Chautauqua (New York). These speeches did not introduce any great clarity into the immediate prospects for our two countries' relations, but they did make one think yet again clear about certain long-term and fundamental matters.

Since Reagan's speeches have already been commented on in the Soviet press, there is no need for me to expound their content in detail. I will only recall that they were marked by an anti-Soviet tone of high intensity; of an intensity that, it must be admitted, we have even begun to grow somewhat unaccustomed to recently. On the other hand, even in his state of anti-Soviet fervor President Reagan could not conceal the desire to reach agreement with the USSR about something (in this case, medium-range and operational-tactical missiles), which would make it possible to hold a summit meeting.

There is an amusing paradox here. They are apparently inviting you to visit them, but in terms for which, in olden times, you would have challenged them to a duel, or in a less refined society inflicted "assault and battery" on them. They are apparently assuring you they will continue to be implacably hostile toward you, the devil incarnate, and at the same time they hint: Don't take this "frankness" of ours seriously, we will work toward a treaty and a meeting.

This paradox, these apparent contradictions, provide food for thought, first and foremost about why, for all the depth and firmness of his anti-Soviet convictions, Ronald Reagan so badly needs an American-Soviet summit meeting and some kind of impressive agreement with the Soviet Union.

I will risk putting forward a few ideas on why now, as his Presidency draws to a close, he feels such an acute need for this.

Today, of course, this question makes us think first of all about "Irangate"—the notorious political scandal that did a good deal of damage to the administration's image and undermined the President's personal reputation. But I do not want to say the obvious, especially since it seems to me that Reagan's interest in a meeting and an agreement has other, deeper motives.

In his first years in power he became convinced, in particular, that an open policy of implacable enmity toward the USSR and unbridled militarism would not pass, either within the country or abroad. On the contrary, such a policy, it very soon became clear, could only frighten people and, even worse, evoke resistance in them. It must be said that President Reagan learned his lessons from the experience of growing political protests at that time. Back in 1982 he returned to the negotiating table with the USSR for talks on arms limitation, and gave a pledge (which, unfortunately, he broke 4 years later) to comply with the Stratetic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT II).

Moreover, by all appearances, President Reagan soon became convinced that without talks and some kind of gestures designed to persuade the public of his readiness to reduce armaments, he could not even increase armaments. Certain American observers also draw attention to this internal contradiction in U.S. military policy. Among them is the prominent specialist W. Hyland, editor of the journal *Foreign Affairs* (he formerly held prominent posts in the U.S. Government). In a recently published book, *"Deadly Rivals,"* he writes: "...To ensure support for a strong defense, which remains the bastion of the anti-Soviet coalition, every administration must look as if it actively seeks peaceful relations with the Soviet Union."

I will not touch on the moral side of this political situation. But it has, unfortunately, become a fact in the United States, talks are often used to step up the arms race and undermine resistance to military preparations (they tell the opposition: The government itself is seeking disarmament, but for the time being, nothing can be signed, it is necessary to arm ourselves). Sometimes they use talks to blackmail the opposition to the arms race—if you do not approve this or that military program, they say, you will be undermining the U.S. position at the conference table. Before Reykjavik, the White House contrived in general to twist Congress' arms, making it renounce any resolutions or amendments that would to some degree moderate military preparations (so as not to "bind the President hand and foot" at the summit meeting). In the United States now, incidentally, they are saying that if an accord is reached on a new summit meeting, the President could repeat that maneuver.

Of course, the possibility cannot be rejected that President Reagan's interest in a Soviet-American summit meeting and an agreement with the USSR can be explained to some degree not in terms of political maneuvers but in terms of more honorable motives. Currently in America , in particular, there is much talk of how R. Reagan would like to go down in history as a great statesman. During his Presidency he has seen that in our day the main indicator of a politician's success, the most important criterion of a political figure's maturity and wisdon is the ability to make a notable contribution to the cause of peace and nuclear arms reduction.

To be frank, I myself had thought that this motive was beginning to play a more significant part in President Reagan's policy and that this would make it possible to be more optimistic in assessing even the immediate prospects for Soviet-American relations. R. Reagan's recent speeches are a major disappointment in this respect.

It is entirely possible that what lies behind them is not only age-old anti-Soviet emotions, but also certain political calculations.

I am not by any means referring only to the President's desire to indulge his critics on the right with his anti-Soviet rhetoric (although the very fact that he reacts so sensitively to that criticism undermines to some degree the faith that the President will be capable of doing anything significant in the sphere of disarmament and Soviet-American relations). Or only to that widespread human weakness—the reluctance to acknowledge past errors, which makes the President try in every way to prove that he "was always right" in his policy and his statements concerning the USSR and American-Soviet relations.

All these are, I repeat, matters that are not harmless, but are not, perhaps, all that dangerous either. It is something else that is alarming. By placing such emphasis on anti-Sovietism specifically at this highly crucial moment, the President is, so to speak, limiting beforehand the possible changes in U.S. policy and in Soviet-American relations to within a very narrow framework and is basically localizing them to the utmost. A summit meeting—yes. That is not only acceptable, but important to the President. If that meeting means an agreement on medium-range and operational-tactical missiles is needed, then perhaps it will be necessary to agree to that too.

But all this is not to assume that the agreement and meeting would be an important step forward in the process of reducing nuclear (and not only nuclear) arms, or in the normalization of Soviet-American relations. Is not R. Reagan making it clear, through his discourses on Soviet policy and relations with the USSR, that this is precisely what must not be expected or even supposed? Is he not justifying the premise that in principle everything will and should remain as it was in the old days, even after this?

If that is the U.S. President's intention, it is bad, very bad. The Americans have an expression— 'self-fulfilling prophecy." That is what they say about predictions when the person making the prediction himself takes care that it comes true. Is not this the American leader's "general plan"? And is he not already preparing certain actions for the period after the meeting (if it takes place), to render it politically harmless? And they are already planning to "balance" the treaty now being elaborated—a treaty that is useful, but modest in comparison with what must be done to eliminate the nuclear threat—with actions of some kind working in the opposite direction. One cannot help wonder: What actions? After Reykjavik, as if in revenge for the accord that was almost reached, the U.S. Administration tore up the SALT II Treaty. Are they perhaps now raising their hands against the last surviving nuclear arms agreement—the ABM Treaty—to remove each and every limitation on the race for both offensive and defensive strategic arms on earth and in space? And for many years to come, also binding their successors, regardless of what party wins the next elections.

Is not the price too high?

People may say: Today, when the question of an agreement on medium-range missiles and a meeting has not yet been decided, it is not worth speculating about

possible future evil U.S. deeds. I would object: How can we not think about it, if today, when the question of measures that could herald a major change for the better in Soviet-American relations is being decided, the U.S. President starts trying to justify the inevitability of tension in these relations and makes crude attacks on the Soviet Union?

President Reagan is trying in vain here to represent lies and slander as "frankness" and even to prove that this "frankness," highly typical of his administration's policy, promotes the "peace process." What does R. Reagan have in mind? The provocations that have marked his Presidency, such as the malicious fabrication about the Soviet Union's using chemical weapons in Indochina and Afghanistan ("yellow rain"), or the vile attempts to cast aspersions on the USSR and Bulgaria in connection with the assassination attempt on the pope (the notorious "Bulgarian connection")? Or the malicious campaign over the tragic loss of the South Korean aircraft, the rhetoric over the "evil empire," and the dissemination of falsified quotations attributed to Lenin and borrowed from Nazi propaganda? Such "frankness" leads to nothing but mutual distrust and enmity.

No, Soviet-American relations cannot develop normally following the logic of R. Reagan's recent speeches.

But I would like to say something else. For all the quarrelsome and even high-handed tone of these speeches, they do not produce an impression of strength of self-confidence. Rather the reverse—they are the speeches of a leader whom events themselves are forcing into a blindly defensive position.

I am not referring only to the well known domestic political unpleasantnesses the administration is experiencing. Something more fundamental, it seems to me, is also happening. In the conditions of changes in the international situation and in the mood of the world public, changes that have speeded up thanks to the restructuring in the USSR and the new Soviet political initiatives, the classical politicians of "cold war" (and R. Reagan is undoubtedly one of their number) are suddenly finding themselves not in their element, in an alien element. They are beginning, metaphorically speaking, to suffocate, like a fish that has lost concentration and finds itself washed up on the sand at low tide.

After all, people of this kind have never had positive policy programs. They have always fought not "for" but "against." It is only when there is a "mortal enemy" that American politicians of this variety have been able to win the reputation of great patriots and make a career. In the late forties and early fifties such careers were built precisely on anticommunism and anti-Sovietism. It was hardest of all for them to adapt to all that we mean by restructuring and the new political thinking. The Soviet Union was and remains necessary to these people, highly necessary—but exclusively as an enemy. Because without an enemy, the American policy that has been traditional in the postwar years and the American politicians who have become firmly stuck in that policy would prove unnecessary.

That is why today, when, as a result of the renewal and the process of profound changes in the Soviet Union, the "image of the enemy," carefully created over a long period, is being eroded, American politicians of the Reagan type are losing their footing. They are beginning to become nervous. Hence the abuse, hence the strong language.

In his speech at the Town Hall in Los Angeles, R. Reagan, defining the nature of American-Soviet relations, used an expression of President J. Kennedy's concerning the period of particularly acute "cold war"—a "long twilight struggle." Reading President Reagan's speech, I remembered another, far more optimistic expression: "The darkest hour is just before dawn." One would like this to be so in the political problems that this article is devoted to. It is time, high time, that the darkness of prejudices and hostility in Soviet-American relations was replaced by the dawn of realism and common sense.

But when will that dawn come?

China

PRC Envoy Arrives, Biosketch Given

pm101545 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 5 September carries on page 4 an untitled TASS report under the "Official Reports" general heading, which reads as follows:

"Yu Hongliang, PRC ambassador to the USSR, arrived in Moscow on 3 September.

"On 4 September Yu Hongliang was received by USSR Deputy Foreign Minister I.A. Rogachev in connection with his upcoming presentation of credentials."

The same page also carries an unattributed biographical sketch entitled "Regarding Presentation of Credentials," which reads as follows:

"PRC Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Yu Hongliang was born in the Province of Shangdong in 1927. He is a graduate of the Beijing Diplomatic Institute and has held senior posts in the PRC Foreign Ministry.

"He was PRC ambassador to Poland 1983-1985 .

"Prior to his appointment to the USSR, he served as PRC ambassador to Romania 1985-1987."

Foreign Ministry Officials Hold Talks

LD110508 Moscow TASS in English 1224 GMT 10 Sep 87

[Text] Beijing September 10 TASS—Lev Mendelevich, member of the Collegium of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Oleg Troyanovskiy, the ambassador

of the USSR to the People's Republic of China (PRC), had a meeting with Zhu Qizhen, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the PRC, and other leading officials of the PRC Foreign Ministry, as well as with Huan Xiang, director of the Centre for the Study of International Problems of the PRC's State Council.

They had a detailed exchange of views on a number of international issues, particularly those pertaining to the Asian-Pacific region.

AUCCTU Official on PRC Trip

OW092351 Moscow International Service in Mandarin 1500 GMT 7 Sep 87

[Text] AUCCTU Secretary Makeyev, in an interview with a station reporter, said that Soviet trade unions want to further develop ties with Chinese trade unions.

Commenting on the upcoming visit to China by a Soviet trade union delegation which he will lead, Comrade Makeyev said: We are interested in the work of Chinese trade unions in various economic sectors, as well as their role in China's social life and reforms. During the visit, the Soviet delegation will hold talks with leaders of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions and visit industrial enterprises in Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou, and Shenzhen. Members of the Soviet delegation will also familiarize themselves with the Chinese workers' living and working conditions as a result of the reforms in China.

Comrade Makeyev stressed: Exchanges between Soviet and Chinese trade unions will be conducive to promoting ties and contacts between them as well as to increasing their influence on reforms in their respective countries.

Delegation Leaves 10 Sep

OW101323 Moscow International Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 10 Sep 87

[Text] The Soviet trade union delegation, headed by Makeyev, secretary of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions, left Moscow for Beijing for a visit. This is the first visit by a delegation at the leading organ level of the AUCCTU to China after a break of many years.

Prior to his departure, secretary of the AUCCTU Makeyev told reporters: The main purpose of our visit is to make contributions to enhancing friendship between Soviet and Chinese workers.

The contact between trade union organizations of the Soviet Union and China was restored 2 years ago. It has already brought good results.

Makeyev emphatically pointed out: However, there is still great potential for cooperation between the trade union organizations of the two great socialist neighbors. The most important thing is to coordinate action in promoting peace in the Asian-Pacific region and the world.

Secretary of the AUCCTU Makeyev pointed out: We shall be glad to further expand internationalist contacts between the trade union organizations of the Soviet Union and China to celebrate the forthcoming 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

PRC Power Stations To Receive Boilers

PM101407 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian Second Edition 1 Sep 87

[Unattributed report: "'Krasnyy Kotelshchik's' Products in the World Market"]

[Text] The intergovernmental agreement on cooperation between the USSR and the PRC for 1986-1990 envisages, among other things, the Soviet Union supplying 10 200,000-kilowatt power units to Chinese power stations. Taganrog's "Krasnyy Kotelshchik" production association accounts for almost half of all the orders. A delegation of Chinese designers has visited the enterprise to coordinate a number of questions.

"Krasnyy Kotelshchik" had already supplied China with boilers for seven power units. They have operated reliably, hence the new order.

Northeast Asia

Soviet Union Seizes Japanese Fishing Boat

OW111211 Tokyo KYODO in English 1203 GMT 11 Sep 87

[Text] Kushiro, Hokkaido, Sept. 11 KYODO—A Japanese fishing boat was detained by a Soviet vessel Friday off Shiretoko Peninsula, Hokkaido, the Maritime Safety Agency (MSA) officials said.

The 29-ton No 8 Hiryu Maru with a crew of five reported to an MSA office in Nemuro, eastern Hokkaido, at noon that it was being inspected by a Soviet patrol boat about 30 kilometers off Shiretoko Peninsula, the officials said.

An MSA patrol boat saw the fishing boat being taken by a Soviet patrol boat toward Kunashiri Island around 3 p.m. [0600 GMT], they said.

Weekly Eyes Japanese Comment on Expulsion

PM101221 Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 35, 28 Aug-3 Sep 87 (Signed to Press 27 Aug 87) p 4

[Yu. Zhuravlev "Rejoinder": "So Who Is Pouring Cold Water?"]

[Text] Political passions have erupted in Tokyo. The role of detonator was played by the representation made by the USSR Foreign Ministry to Japan's ambassador in Moscow. It noted that the ongoing anti-Soviet campaign in the Japanese islands can only complicate the already complex bilateral relations. At the same time, it pointed out that the activities of Japan's Military and Naval Attaché N. Takeshima and of T. Otani, deputy head of the Moscow office of the firm Mitsubishi Seji, were incompatible with their official status.

Japan's official spokesmen reacted with evidently coordinated unanimity to the representation, putting all the blame on... the Soviet side. Chief Cabinet Secretary M. Gotoda held a special press conference on this question. To hear him, it appears that Japan alone is making efforts in the interests of friendship between the two countries (discounting, of course, the provocative assemblies at the gates of the USSR Embassy and other Soviet institutions in Tokyo, the groundless deportations of Soviet staffers, the extreme right-wing provocations against Soviet fishermen who enter Japanese ports for rest, and so on) while the expulsion of the "diplomat" who was caught red-handed would have a "negative effect" on this process. Prime Minister Y. Nakasone also pitched in —he described the USSR's decision as "pouring cold water" on Japanese-Soviet relations.

The Foreign Ministry expressed regret in connection with the "incident" but gave assurances that all Japanese representatives in Moscow have always been made aware of the requirement to strictly observe the laws of the country where they are posted. As for Takeshima, it appears that he "photographed the sea while on vacation on Odessa" and "purely accidentally" photographed the naval harbor. They want to make us believe this naive explanation.

Japan's opposition parties stress that the present deterioration of Japanese-Soviet relations was to have been expected since Y. Nakasone's cabinet is sacrificing ties with the USSR for the sake of the policy of unconditional orientation toward the United States and the country's militarization.

Back in May 1986 M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, noted: "History has repeatedly shown that Japan and the USSR can manage without one another. But such an attitude is unseemly for neighbors. We have made a principled political decision to utilize all opportunities to develop and improve relations with Japan along all avenues independently of its ties with other countries. But, of course, these relations can be successfully built only on the basis of reciprocity." There is no such reciprocity to be observed on the Japanese side.

Kalinin Views Japan's Defense Review

OW070929 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1000 GMT 6 Sep 87

[Kalinin commentary]

[Text] The Japanese newspaper *Asahi Shimbun* recently reported that the Defense Agency [DA] is planning to review Japan's military policy. On this subject, our military affairs analyst Kalinin has the following comments.

Until very recently, it was the sealane defense that occupied an important position in Japan's military policy. In the future, however, the DA plans to define mainland defense with emphasis on the northern region. What is behind this plan?

According to *Asahi Shimbun*, the review is planned in the light of U.S. strategy against the Soviet Union. It is no secret that the United States pursues the strategy of direct confrontation with the USSR.

Japan has repeatedly declared that it views no particular countries as potential enemies. If so, how should one interpret the military policy review?

The emphasis placed on the northern region, especially when it is made in line with U.S. policy, clearly indicates that the Soviet Union is the future target of the Japanese military forces. In fact, one-third of the Self-Defense Force [SDF] is currently deployed in Hokkaido, which is closest to Soviet territory. Of Japan's SDF ground divisions, four of them, including the only tank division, are stationed in Hokkaido.

The DA plans call for the creation in Hokkaido of a so-called independent SDF capable of both sea and ground operations. Under the plan, tanks and other heavy equipment will be concentrated in Hokkaido along with most of the F-15 fighters which the DA plans to purchase. In addition, the Patriot ground-to-air missiles will be deployed northeast of [words indistinct]. Needless to say, all this will result in a manpower increase in Hokkaido.

The reason cited by the DA for the review is that Japan is presently unable to defend Northern Hokkaido against an enemy landing. In other words, the review is based on a presupposition that a Soviet attack is imminent. This can only be characterized as being [word indistinct].

Member nations of the Warsaw Pact formally announced their military policy in May, which stressed that the Soviet Union and its allies do not view any other countries or camps as their enemies, and that they will under no circumstances initiate military actions against any country or alliance of countries so long as they themselves do not become a target of a military attack. The DA should be well aware of this. Nevertheless, it continues to frighten the public with a fictitious Soviet threat. Why? The answer can be found in the book by Toshiaki Wada, former member of the Diet, entitled "The Northern Territories and a Japan-USSR Settlement." The author notes that the Soviet-threat argument is aimed at promoting Japan's military buildup and militarization. It should be added that the kind of military buildup sought would never (?justify) the defensive nature the DA would like to characterize it as.

This is eloquently proved by the military policy which is being put together in Tokyo. It envisages, among other things, the development of midair refueling planes in Hokkaido to enhance the capacity of F-15's. Without refueling, the F-15 already has an operational range of a 1,100-kilometer-radius, which is well beyond the length of Hokkaido, and makes the plane capable of combat operations even over the Soviet maritime provinces of Sakhalin and Kamchatka. Midair refueling planned for the F-15's is thus clearly incompatible with the announced objective of self-defense.

This also explains why the DA plans to purchase the AWACS early warning and control planes, which are capable of not only radar reconnaissance but target-setting from a distance. This will inevitably remind one of Japanese newspaper reports that Japan-U.S. joint exercises, conducted regularly in Hokkaido, are for simulated strikes against Soviet military targets in the Far East.

All these facts make it clear that the planned military policy review is hostile to the Soviet Union and unjustifiably undermines peace. No pretext under the fictitious Soviet threat can cover it up.

Defense Bill Shows Japan's Militarization
PM101003 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Aug 87 Second Edition p 5

["Commentator's Column" by Sergey Tikhomirov: "MacArthur's 'Godchildren'"]

[Text] Even General Douglas MacArthur, the former "godfather" of Japan's "reserve police corps," would hardly have imagined that 37 years after its creation this "corps" would be turned into a well armed modern army. It now lays claim, for example, to the world's largest fleet of F15 fighter bombers and the Japanese Navy, which belongs to the so-called "Self-Defense Forces," sets itself the task of "patrolling" a 1,000-mile zone around the Japanese islands...

The present-day reality is that step by step, year by year, Japan's ruling circles are pushing the country along the path of remilitarization. The latest confirmation of that was provided by the Defense White Paper approved by the cabinet recently.

The collective author of the latest militarist opus is the Japan Defense Agency. As in the past few years this annual publication is full of quotations providing "irrefutable evidence" of the USSR's aggressiveness. It also contains a package of measures which must be implemented to successfully "counter" Soviet might.

The main emphasis here is placed on preparation for combat operations on the open sea using aviation. Furthermore, the use of the latter is called upon to provide protection not only for Japanese territory but also for the sea routes around it. For that purpose, the white paper points out, the "Self-Defense Forces" require aircraft equipped with AWACS early warning systems, over-the-horizon radar stations, and tanker aircraft, which dramatically increase the aviation's operating range.

The authors and editors of the White Paper seem to have considered and noticed everything—the Russians' treachery, even America's "vital interests" (it is no coincidence that the idea that Japan's military policy is formed on the basis of the Japanese-U.S. "security treaty" system forms a kind of epigraph to the book). They forgot just one thing—the "treacherous" Kremlin's well known peace initiatives.

Take the USSR's Vladivostok proposals and the Soviet leader's replies to *Merdeka*—do they not indicate a clear path to the relaxation of tension in the Asia and Pacific region and the strengthening of confidence and development of cooperation there? The White Paper makes no mention of that, judging from news agency reports. On the contrary, Tokyo views the Soviet Union's peace offensive as nothing but a "screen for further aggressive preparations."

It is just regrettable that the Defense Agency's latest White Paper demonstrates merely the Japanese ruling circles' desire to step up military preparations. This, in turn, indicates that the "Self-Defense Forces" tag attached to the Japanese Army until now is hopelessly out of date, as is the concept of the "reserve police corps." MacArthur's heirs dream of Japan as the Pentagon's combat police reserve.

Biryukov on Japan's SDI Involvement
LD072232 Moscow TASS in English 2018 GMT 7 Sep 87

[Text] Moscow September 7 TASS — By TASS political news analyst Askold Biryukov:

On the day when a separate peace treaty was signed with Japan in San Francisco 36 years ago the U.S. announced the conclusion of a "Security Treaty" with that country — the document dubbed "AMPO" in Japan. Under the terms of the agreement the United States received the right to keep land, air and naval forces in and around the Japanese islands. In essence the treaty paved the way toward turning Japan into a U.S. place-d'armes, a "forgery" of arms and an instrument for implementing Washington's aggressive plans in the Asian and Pacific region. At the same time it became the point of departure for re-creating in the country armed forces demobilized after World War II and formally banned by the Japanese Constitution.

A new version of the "Security Treaty" signed in Washington January 19, 1960 marked an attempt of Japan's ruling quarters to ensure for their country a more stable position in the politico-military alliance taking shape between the two countries.

It obliged Japan to build up its own military potential and at the same time to participate in the American strategy (that is, take actions to remove the "common threat" in the Far East.

The provisions of the new treaty were formulated in such a way as to permit the parties to the agreement to interpret its articles liberally.

As a result, as time went by both parties to the treaty managed notably to broaden its formal boundaries, adjusting them each time to the growing needs and bigger goals of the military alliance between the two countries.

In compliance with "the guiding principles for Japano-U.S. cooperation" endorsed by both countries in 1978,

Japan joined the U.S. in preparations for combat operations on its own territory and the surrounding region, in establishing bodies to coordinate actions in "emergencies", in collecting and exchanging intelligence data with the Pentagon, in making steps to ensure a standard system of material and technical supplies, and so forth.

The sides began making plans for joint operations in case the situation in Far East deteriorated and plans for blocking off international straits.

In other words, the case in point was Japan's involvement in the "collective defense" which meant further departure not only from the country's constitution, but also from the laws in effect in the country and meant an open encroachment on the freedom of navigation and the principles of the Law of the Sea.

Under the pretext of "protection" sea shipping routes a steady buildup of air and naval forces followed. Japan and the United States "divided their functions" in the region. Following Washington's example, Japan began talking not only of the need for "protecting" shipping routes, but also of "vital interests" in a very vast region stretching from Guam in the East to the Persian Gulf in the West.

In a bid to please the United States and acting under the pretext of the "Security Treaty", Japan breached the principle it proclaimed itself — the principle of limiting its military expenditure in monetary terms to one per cent of gross national product. This opened up the roads to an unrestrained buildup of its military power. With Tokyo's tacit consent the three non-nuclear principles proclaimed by Japan are actually being circumvented.

Moreover, it is openly stated that Japan's "self-defense" forces would act jointly with the U.S. even if the latter used nuclear weapons.

Parliamentary resolutions outlawing the export of weapons and military technology, and calling for the use of space exlusively for peaceful purposes were also breached. The most striking example of that is the fact that the Government of Japan let the scientific and technological potential of the country to get involved in the realization of President Reagan's "Star Wars" program.

The escalation of these military preparations carried out under the pretext of Japan's compliance with the "Security Treaty" is bound to aggravate tension in the Far East and imperil peace and security of the countries situated in the Asian and Pacific region, Japan among them.

The nations of the region who have not forgotten the tragic past are increasingly concerned over possible consequences of Japan becoming a military power.

DPRK Envoy Holds Anniversary Fete

PM101235 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Sep 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "To Mark Anniversary"]

[Text] To mark the 39th anniversary of the the proclamation of the DPRK, Kwon Hui-kyong, DPRK ambassador to the USSR, organized a friendly meeting 8 September. It was attended by I.A. Rogachev, USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs, and other officials.

Southeast Asia & Pacific

PRK Minister on Withdrawal, Policy

PM070951 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Sep 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "PRK's Responsible Course"]

[Text] The policy of national reconciliation proclaimed by the PRK Government satisfies the Cambodian people's supreme desire. It is an act of goodwill and an expression of high responsibility for the country's destiny, PRK Foreign Minister Kong Korm has stated. He was addressing a 2 September press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists at the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center.

The policy of national reconciliation, the minister stressed, is a policy of the sincere alliance of all Cambodian patriots aimed at the joint building of a progressive, equitable, and just society. It is aimed at ensuring a peaceful future for our people so as to achieve further progress along the path of economic and social development. This policy is aimed at precluding all possibility of a return to the country by those who committed crimes against the people and pursued a policy of genocide.

Kong Korm noted that the statement by the conference of the ASEAN countries' foreign ministers in Bangkok represents a deviation from the accord reached between Vietnam, acting on behalf of the Indochinese states, and Indonesia, acting on behalf of the ASEAN countries. This statement again recalls the eight-point proposal of the so-called "coalition government," which was rejected long ago by Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos and which is viewed by the international public as a ruse to secure the return to power of Pol Pot and his immediate entourage.

The minister rejected China's claim that the presence of the Vietnamese volunteers is an obstacle to the normalization of relations between the PRC and the USSR. He cited specific examples of occasions when a Vietnamese military contingent assisted the Cambodian people in the common struggle against the colonizers and when repulsing U.S. aggression. At that time China supported that contingent's presence on Cambodian territory, and this fact by itself was no obstacle to China's relations with other countries. The minister also recalled that Vietnam and Cambodia have already carried out five partial withdrawals of Vietnamese troops from the country. The Vietnamese troops will be completely withdrawn from Cambodia in 1990 as Cambodia's own national armed forces become quantitatively and qualitatively stronger.

The policy of national reconciliation in Cambodia and the PRK's participation in the process of transforming Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, and cooperation, the minister stated, is part of the efforts of all the socialist countries, primarily the USSR, aimed at creating an all-embracing system of international security. We proceed on the basis of a common goal shared with the socialist countries — peace and socialism.

The minister replied to journalists' questions.

Media Hails PRK Reconciliation

Hanoi Reports Praise

OW022000 Hanoi VNA in English 1526 GMT 2 Sep 87

[Text] Hanoi VNA September 2 — The Soviet Foreign Ministry issued on Monday a statement welcoming the programme of national reconciliation recently advanced by the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, reports TASS.

According to the statement, the implementation of the latest constructive initiative "would create favourable conditions for a political settlement of the Kampuchean problem with account for the realities in the Indochinese peninsula and on the basis of consensus of all national patriotic forces."

"Together with all countries concerned, the Soviet Union is prepared to facilitate a political settlement of the situation relating to Kampuchea in the interests of the Kampuchean people, in the name of strengthening peace and international security," the statement says.

'Deeply Humanitarian'

PM021103 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Sep 87 First Edition p 5

["Commentator's Column" by Mikhail Domogatskikh: "Way to Reconciliation"]

[Text] The PRK Government has announced a national reconciliation policy. This act has aroused a big international response.

Let us remind ourselves that the "Cambodian issue" arose after the Pol Pot clique was overthrown and was immediately artificially stirred up by reactionary circles that did not wish to be reconciled to the collapse of their plans to establish control over Indochina and neighboring countries. Supporting and arming various Khmer reactionary groups, these circles tried and continue to try to overthrow or undermine the people's power in Cambodia with their help. At the same time they are trying to knock together a "coalition government" made up of representatives of these groups, who are squabbling among themselves like spiders in a jar. The aim is to question the irrefutable fact that only a government elected by the Cambodian people can represent their interests.

By announcing a national reconciliation policy, the PRK Government proposes to unite all Cambodians in a single monolithic bloc, irrespective of their past, class, race, and ideological and religious views. It has stated its readiness to begin talks with all Khmer groups and their leaders with the exception of Pol Pot and his closest associates. It has promised to give full civil rights to victims of hostile propaganda who have fled the country, help them to start a new life, and give them the right to elect and be elected, as well as the opportunity to be reunited with their families and find work. In order to remove every obstacle from the new course, the Cambodian leadership has agreed to grant all civil rights to members of armed groups who cease their hostile activity and voluntarily lay down their arms.

The PRK, Vietnam, and Laos have offered far-reaching, specific proposals on the Cambodian problem on more than one occasion but failed to find support from their neighbors in the region. It is also to be deeply regretted that the ASEAN representatives who met in Bangkok recently reinterpreted [podvergli revizii] the statement by the SRV and Indonesian foreign ministers on their support for an informal meeting between the two Cambodian sides. Certain circles are trying to create a deadlock in the search for a political settlement in Southeast Asia and prevent peace and stability from prevailing in the region. If it were not for these and other forms of opposition, the "Cambodian question" would have been solved long ago and ceased to be small change in neoglobalist plans.

The PRK national reconciliation policy is a deeply humanitarian act in the vital interests of not only the Cambodian people but also the normalization of the situation in Southeast Asia.

Australians Visit 22 Aug-4 Sep

LD050903 Moscow TASS in English 0801 GMT 5 Sep 87

[Text] Moscow September 5 TASS — An Australian delegation led by D. Sadler, assistant to the permanent-deputy minister of foreign affairs and trade, stayed on a visit in the USSR from August 22 to September 4. The delegation had detailed discussions of a number of problems connected with bilateral relations in the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs and other Soviet institutions. Igor Rogachev, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, met with members of the delegation and had a conversation with them.

Joint Australian Talks Conclude

LD082158 Moscow TASS in English 1649 GMT 8 Sep 87

[Text] Moscow September 8 TASS [dateline as received]— The six-day Soviet-Australian consultations have closed at the Soviet Foreign Ministry today. In their course a useful exchange of views was held on a number of topical international and regional problems as well as on issues pertaining to Soviet-Australian relations. Taking part in the consultations were: from the Soviet side — USSR Deputy Foreign Ministers Vladimir Petrovskiy and Igor Rogachev, from the Australian side — Stewart

Harris, permanent deputy minister of foreign affairs and foreign trade, David Sadler, assistant to the secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Foreign Trade, and Mrs. Francisca Spencer, Australia's charge d'affaires to the USSR.

The Australian representatives were received by Yuliy Vorontsov, USSR first deputy foreign minister.

Shevardnadze Receives Arab Delegation

PM110955 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Sep 87 Morning Edition p 4

["Exchange of Opinions" — IZVESTIYA headline]

[Text] On 9 September Eduard Amvrosiyevich Shevardnadze, USSR minister of foreign affairs, received Sabah al-Ahmad deputy prime minister, Kuwaiti minister of foreign affairs, who is in the Soviet Union at the head of a delegation of an Arab League states' committee, and who handed over a message from Amir Jabir al-Ahmad to Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. During the friendly conversation both sides expressed themselves in favor of further development of bilateral relations. Questions were also touched upon in connection with the Iran-Iraq conflict and the situation in the Persian Gulf.

On the same day Comrade Shevardnadze had a conversation with Al-'Iryani, deputy prime minister, minister of foreign affairs of the Yemen Arab Republic, a member of the delegation of the Arab League states' committee. Questions on bilateral relations, the situation in the Near East and other international problems of mutual interest were considered. The sides expressed satisfaction at the development of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the Yemen Arab Republic on the basis of the 1984 treaty. The conversation passed off in a friendly atmosphere.

The delegation of the Arab League committee on the Iran-Iraq conflict headed by Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Sabah, deputy prime minister of Kuwait, left Moscow 9-10 September.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by V.G. Komplektov and I.A. Rogachev, USSR Deputy Foreign ministers, and other officials.

The sendoff party included heads of the diplomatic missions of a number of Arab countries accredited in the USSR.

Sabah on Ending Gulf War

PM091427 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Sep 87 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent V. Shevchenko dispatch: "End the War As Soon As Possible"]

[Text] Kuwait — An Arab countries delegation headed by Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir, Kuwaiti minister of foreign affairs, has arrived in Moscow within the framework of the activity of the 7-member Arab League committee to settle the Iran-Iraq conflict. Before his departure for the USSR the Kuwaiti foreign minister said in a conversation with your correspondent:

"It is necessary to put an end to this senseless bloody war as soon as possible. UN Security Council Resolution 598, calling for an immediate cease-fire, the withdrawal of troops to internationally agreed borders, and an exchange of military prisoners, is a good basis for a peaceful settlement of the conflict. Now it is necessary for all sides to acknowledge this resolution and enable it to be implemented. The USSR is occupying an active position on this question. We value highly your country's efforts to stop the Iran-Iraq conflict very quickly.

Arab, Iran Views Assessed

PM071139 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Sep 87 Morning Edition p 5

[Konstantin Geyvandov "Political Observer's Opinion": "Opposite Result"]

[Text] The escalation of military preparations by the United States and its NATO partners in the Persian Gulf continues unabated and the "tanker war" is resuming, creating an atmosphere there which threatens to erupt at any moment. For that reason one can understand the concern of the Arab states, which deemed it necessary recently to hold an emergency session of the Arab League Foreign Ministers Council devoted to this question. Were that eruption to occur a number of new members of that organization will be directly involved in the armed conflict which has been raging in the Persian Gulf region for almost 7 years now.

The only official document issued by the Arab League Council of Ministers focused its main critical fire on Iran's policy. The resolution adopted sharply condemned Tehran's foreign policy course regarding the Iraq-Iran armed conflict and its effect of aggravating the situation in the Persian Gulf zone. Kuwait and Saudi Arabia were defended. After pointing out the many dangerous consequences of continuing the war, the session participants urged Iran to respond positively to the appeals for peace and to agree to a settlement of the conflict by peaceful means in accordance with the UN Charter and international law on the basis of the recent UN Security Council Resolution 598.

The reply to this appeal from the Arab countries came from Iranian Prime Minister Musavi. At a press conference in Tehran he restated Iran's intention to continue the war against Iraq "to a victorious end." Clearly the price of that victory, if such is at all possible, is of no interest to anyone in this instance. Since, as Western experts have calculated, the war has already cost 1 million lives and caused damage estimated at 540 billion dollars. Furthermore, recalling yet again the religious aspect of the conflict, the Iranian prime minister described the Arab League Council of Ministers extraordinary session as a "doomed attempt to separate the fate of the Arabs from the fate of 1 billion Muslims."

Commenting on UN Security Council Resolution 598, Musavi noted that it contains certain positive elements but reemphasized the unacceptability for Tehran of the fact that it does not name the aggressor. Even though point 6 of the resolution openly states that the Security Council "asks the UN secretary general to study in consultation with Iran and Iraq the possibility of instructing an impartial body to examine the question of the responsibility for the conflict and to present a report to the Security Council as quickly as possible." Another important factor which influenced the failure of resolution 589 in Tehran's eyes, according to the Iranian Prime Minister, was its violation by the buildup of the U.S., French, and British military presence in the Persian Gulf.

It is noteworthy that the extraordinary session of the Arab League Council of Ministers took place soon after the tragic events in Mecca on 31 July last. Although officially it was convened on the initiative of the Tunisian Government, everyone knows that most of the work of rapidly convening a full council fell to the Saudi leaders. That is understandable if you bear in mind that the tragedy in the Muslim holy city of Mecca affected the Saudis in particular. Thus, not content with the league session, Riyadh held a press conference for a large group of Western journalists. Addressing it, Prince Nayif, the country's minister of the interior, blamed the clashes in Mecca on Iran's "Islamic revolutionary guards," adding: "As for the Iranians' motives, their ultimate aim was to depict Saudi Arabia, which they hate, as a country incapable of ensuring the pilgrims' safety."

According to a Western representative who has been living in Saudi Arabia for many years and who talked with a UPI correspondent, that "ultimate goal" is as follows: "The Islamic revolutionary guards" intended to capture the mosque in Mecca, declare Khomeyni the leader of all the world's Muslims, and thereby precipitate a crisis in order to force Saudi Arabia to renounce its guardianship of that holy place. In the light of such explanations, it becomes clear, I believe, why, according to CBS TV, the Saudis are now calling the Iranians a "gang of terrorists," and why the Iranian leader Khomeyni, calling for the overthrow of the Saudi royal family, calls its members "unbelievers."

However, it is clearly no concern of mine what they call one another. The Iranians and the Saudis are capable of investigating the mutual accusations without outside assistance. In this situation I should like first and foremost to understand the logic of Riyadh's actions. As we noted above, when a direct military threat hung over Saudi Arabia, it took vigorous action and without delay managed not only to bring together all the members of the Arab League but also to secure their unanimous support. And I see nothing reprehensible in that.

But let us look somewhat deeper and turn to the Near East conflict which, as has repeatedly and convincingly been shown, is the prime cause of the whole dangerous development of events in the Near and Middle East. In the past Saudi Arabia put forward a program for an all-embracing settlement of this crisis, called the "Fahd plan" for the present Saudi monarch. In September 1982 this program received unanimous support at a pan-Arab summit in Fes. But, paradoxical as it may seem, not a single practical step has been taken since then to implement the "Fahd plan."

Furthermore, it was decided in Fes that in the following year Saudi Arabia would host the next pan-Arab summit in Riyadh to discuss the progress in the fulfillment of this joint action program. However, that meeting was not held either the next year or in subsequent years. What is the explanation for such a policy, which essentially prevents mutual understanding and the pooling of the Arab countries' efforts in countering Israel and eliminating the after-effects of Israeli aggression? If you take as your point of departure the revelations connected with the "Iran-contra" scandal, is the reason not the orientation toward the policy of "neoglobalism" being pursued by the U.S. Administration?

But if you take the example of what is now going on in the Persian Gulf region, it is obvious even to the uninitiated that the U.S. policy of "neoglobalism" is producing results which are the direct opposite of what the countries and peoples of the Near and Middle East are striving for. Instead of peace, stability, and security, it is helping to expand regional conflicts and embroil more and more new participants in them. And the heavy responsibility for that reverse result is borne not only by Washington but also by those who in one way or another are pandering to its hegemonist ambitions.

Envoys Comment on Talks

AU101029 Paris AFP in English 1017 GMT 10 Sep 87

[Anne Penketh report]

[Text] Moscow, Sept 10 (AFP)—Soviet Government officials reassured Arab League representatives about Moscow's intentions in the Gulf, and particularly concerning its improved relations with Iran, during talks here Wednesday focusing on the Iran-Iraq war, according to a diplomat familar with the talks.

The Moscow meetings with Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and Prime Minister Nikolay Ryzhkov took place on the eve of U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar's departure for Tehran and Baghdad to seek the implementation of a seven-week old U.N. resolution calling for an immediate ceasefire.

The Soviet officials told the Arab League delegation, headed by Kuwaiti Deputy Prime Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir al Sabah and including Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz, that they were not opposed to a fresh U.N. resolution calling for sanctions against Iran.

But first Moscow wanted to "give every chance" to Mr. Perez de Cuellar's mission, the source said. The United States has been pressing for an international arms embargo if Iran continues to refuse to explicitly recognize the ceasefire resolution.

Faced with expressions of Arab concern about the recent warming of relations between Moscow and Tehran, particularly from the Iraqi minister, Mr. Shevardnadze and Mr. Ryzhkov reassured the delegation about Moscow's intentions. The seven-man Arab League team arrived in Moscow on Monday and Tuesday as Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister Mohammad Javad Larijani was holding two days of talks with Soviet officials.

The Soviet side explained that maintaining friendly links with the Arab world was the "cornerstone" of Soviet foreign policy, but that it was also "natural" that Moscow should have good relations with its neighbour Iran.

"They were a bit embarrassed though, especially Shevardnadze," the Arab diplomat said.

Moscow and Tehran have sharply improved economic relations, and an oil pipeline is planned to enable Tehran to export through Soviet territory to the Black Sea and on to world oil markets, instead of passing through the Gulf.

Asked whether Moscow had been putting pressure on Tehran to accept the U.N. ceasefire call, the diplomat said "that would seem difficult to me", but he noted that the Soviet Union had issued a strong call for the July 20 resolution to be respected.

The Soviet officials told the Arab League delegation that Iran was "showing more flexibility than usual", according to the diplomat, and they appeared optimistic about the outcome of Mr. Perez' trip to Iran and Iraq where hostilities flared again Wednesday prior to his visit.

They also during Wednesday's meetings strongly reaffirmed the Soviet view that all foreign navies, except those of Gulf states, must withdraw from the Gulf region where Washington currently maintains a strong naval presence.

Asked about Moscow's policy objectives in the Gulf, the diplomat said that on the one hand Soviet officials were anxious to "calm Iran down", and at the same time, "from the point of view of their logic" were cultivating the Iranians in order to embarrass the Western camp which is staunchly behind Iraq in the seven-year war.

Moscow is also a major arms supplier of Iraq, a situation which did not prevent the Iraqi Foreign Minister from expressing concern and irritation about the Soviet position at the talks, the diplomat said.

He said there was a danger that by trying to be on good terms with both sides in the war, "one of them will slam the door" against Moscow — probably Iraq.

TASS news agency gave detailed coverage to the Arab League talks, stressing the Soviet Union's "principled stand" for a speedy negotiated settlement to the Iran-Iraq war. Both sides agreed that their "substantial and frank" meetings had been useful.

The diplomat said that they would have been "more useful" if they had taken place after Mr. Perz' Gulf mission, but a further round of talks had not been scheduled.

Arab League Secretary-General Chedli Klibi left Moscow Wednesday after the meetings, and the other members of the delegation were scheduled to depart Thursday, the source said.

Kuwait's Sabah Departs

LD101005 Kuwait KUNA in English 0825 GMT 10 Sep 87

[Text] Moscow, Sept 10 (KUNA) — Head of the seven-man Arab Committee delegation, Kuwaiti Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad left here for home after a one-day visit to the Soviet Union, during which he held talks with Soviet officials on the Iran-Iraq war and bilateral relations.

Shaykh Sabah was seen off by several high ranking Soviet officials, in addition to Kuwaiti Ambassador to the Soviet Union 'Abd al-Muhsim al-Du'ayj.

Yesterday, Shaykh Sabah and members of the Arab delegation met with Soviet Premier Nikolay Ryzhkov and Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze on the latest developments in the Arabian Gulf, as a result of the continuation of the Iran-Iraq war. They also discussed means of implementing the recent call for a ceasefire in the Gulf conflict, which was unanimously endorsed last July 20.

The committee's six-hour talk session centered on U.N. resolution 598 toward putting an end to the Gulf war, which entered its eighth year this month, and the necessity of activating international efforts in this respect.

The Soviet side backed the Arab position on a peaceful settlement in the Iraqi-Iranian conflict and the implementation of the Security Council resolution.

The Kuwaiti deputy premier and foreign minister also held talks with his Soviet counterpart Shevardnadze on bilateral relations and means of strengthening them in various fields.

The two ministers also agreed to hold a meeting between them in New York, on the sidelines of the coming U.N. General Assembly session.

The visit by the Arab seven-man committee to Moscow was assigned by the Arab Foreign Ministers Council which convened in Tunis last month.

The Arab foreign ministers are scheduled to hold a meeting Sept 20 in Tunis to look into the outcome of visits made by Arab delegations to capitals of the five permanent member coutries in the Security Council.

In addition to Shaykh Sabah, the Arab delegation which visited Moscow grouped Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz, Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister of Yemen

Arab Republic 'Abd al-Karim al-'Iryani, Tunisian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Al-Tayib al-Sahbani, Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi and ambassadors of Jordan and Morocco in Moscow.

U.S. Said Preparing for Gulf Aggression

PM091407 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Sep 87 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent V. Shevchenko dispatch: "Persian Gulf: Escalation of Tension"]

[Text] Kuwait — Iraqi aircraft have resumed their mass air raids on Iran.

Economic installations deep inside Iranian territory, oil terminals on Khark Island, and maritime targets have come under missile attack. Iraqi planes have bombarded the satellite communication center in Asadabad and power stations in Tabriz and Hamadan. According to Radio Baghdad, the reason for the Iraqi attacks was Teheran's refusal to fulfill UN Security Council Resolution 598, which calls for an immediate end to the war between the two countries.

For its part, Iran has stated that it will not let the Iraqi actions go unpunished and will carry out a powerful strike against Iraq. "We will raze the Iraqi capital to the ground," threatened Mohsen Rafiq-Dust, an "Islamic Revolutionary Guards" leader. Iranian aircraft are at present bombarding the city of Basra, causing casualties. The population is being evacuated from the city.

President Saddam Husayn of Iraq has stated that in the event of an Iranian attack on Kuwait his country would defend its small Arab neighbor. If Iran fires even 1 bullet at Kuwait, our response will be to fire 1,000 bullets at Iran, the Iraqi president warns.

In the opinion of observers, the outbreak of hostilities between Iran and Iraq was caused by the buildup of America's military presence in the region, which is blocking political and diplomatic efforts to settle the Iran-Iraq conflict. Clovis Maqsud, Arab League representative at the United Nations, stressed in conversation with journalists that U.S. military activity in the Gulf is neutralizing UN efforts to secure peace in the region.

Meanwhile more and more American ships are arriving in the Gulf region. Their number will soon reach 47. More than 20,000 U.S. servicemen are on board the ships. According to a Pentagon representative, the aircraft carrier "Constellation" will be replaced by the aircraft carrier "Ranger," accompanied by eight ships, including a cruiser, a missile-carrying destroyer, and a missile-carrying frigate. The "Ranger" will become the flagship of the American flotilla in the Gulf zone and serve as the U.S. Navy operational command headquarters for Admiral D. Brooks, who is soon to take up his duties. The Pentagon regards the Persian Gulf as a war zone and U.S. servicemen receive a monthly supplement of 100 dollars.

The protection of Kuwaiti tankers flying the American flag has been stepped up. A fourth group of tankers is now heading toward Kuwait. There are two of them in all, escorted by 6 warships, including the helicopter-carrying "Guadalcanal," which operates 8 mine-sweeping helicopters. This all indicates that Washington is seriously preparing for aggressive actions in the Gulf.

U.S. Has Plans for Return to Iran

PM091015 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 9 Sep 87 p 9

[Text] The escalation of tension in the Persian Gulf has reached a critical level. The United States, which is continuing to build up its military presence there, is viewing with equanimity the "tanker" war continuing in the waters of the Gulf. Just last week Washington suddenly recalled the Security Council Resolution No 598 of 20 July this year, which at the time vainly called for a cease-fire on the Iran-Iraq fronts. Britain and France have joined in the conservation of freedom of navigation in the Persian Gulf. Other NATO countries are talking of stepping up their role in the U.S. war games there.

Every day the radio, television, and newspapers report new tankers of various countries put out of action in the Persian Gulf. There would seem to be nothing new. Interest in what is happening there is obviously declining among radio listeners, television viewers, and newspaper and magazine readers. Despite the fact that the leitmotif of all commentaries comes down to a warning that what is happening in the Persian Gulf could at any moment grow into something unpredictable. I remember that the U.S. Navy ships in the Gulf waters are stuffed with nuclear weapons....

I want to draw *Literaturnaya Gazeta* readers' attention to facts which are not immediately obvious. For some reason they are not often noted, despite the fact that they directly affect the Soviet Union. The first is that the United States already has substantial forces standing on the threshold of Iran. U.S. generals and admirals, like politicians, are attentively following what is happening in this country which borders on ours. To what end? It is worth considering what is happening in the Persian Gulf to give an answer to this complex question. Imagine that the Iran-Iraq war ends tomorrow. The above-mentioned Security Council resolution urges this. Last week Iran suddenly supported the resolution. A blessing? Of course. But in Washington's corridors of power the authorities argue differently. There they believe that scarcely has the Iranian army returned home from the fronts before it will begin to exert its own kind of influence on the domestic political situation in the country. Unforeseen circumstances will arise and there could even be clashes between rival political groupings. With, of course, the support of the military and the "guards of the Islamic revolution" corps. Then the U.S. military presence in the Persian Gulf will play its real role. It is not for nothing that about 20,000 Marines are

stationed on the U.S. Navy ships in the Gulf. They will begin to act. Against Iran? No, against... the Soviet Union, which allegedly intends to implement an intervention in Iran.

The United States asserts that the Soviet forces for invading Iran are already ready. There are 25 divisions with powerful air force support which are on the point of beginning operations. The U.S. Marines will have to repel the "Soviet threat" until the main forces arrive. Both from the United States itself and from West Europe. The question of the use of nuclear weapons will inevitably arise. The weapons on board the U.S. Navy ships in the Persian Gulf...

That, in my view, is the scenario. It explains a lot. In particular it helps us to understand why exactly the United States has undertaken a show of its military strength in the Persian Gulf, why there is a lot of talk about creating one more U.S. regional command to coordinate the actions of the naval armada there. And all this under cover of talk of defending freedom of navigation which ensures that Arab and Iranian oil reaches the world markets. The escalation of tension in the Persian Gulf has given impetus to one more already emergent process. World oil prices have begun to rise, which does away with the complaints levelled against the present Washington administration by the Texas industrialists, who have lost a lot in past years because of the drop in prices for "black gold." After all, the presidential elections are coming up....

It has been reported that a meeting has taken place "somewhere" between U.S. Vice President Bush, Secretary of State Shultz, and high-ranking Iranian representatives. The State Department has neither confirmed nor denied this report. What is it, just a "sensation?" I think we are dealing with an oblique confirmation by the Washington administration of the fact that it is undertaking "something." But what for? I surmise that the obscurity of U.S. intentions regarding the Iran-Iraq war or Iran alone will continue in order to divert attention from the main aim — returning to that country.

Within Iran itself, Washington believes — this is the second part of the scenario which is being implemented — there will inevitably be an intensified need for the United States, which will facilitate its return. To restore the very important strategic positions it lost there in 1979 and to use them against the Soviet Union.

That, it seems to me, is the part of the iceberg of U.S. policy in the Near and Middle East concealed by the turbulent waters of the Persian Gulf.

East Europe

GDR Meets UK's Inspection Request

LD101254 Moscow TASS in English 1136 GMT 10 Sep 87

[Text] Berlin September 10 TASS—ADN news agency today issued the following report:

Citing the Stockholm document, the British Government at 18.00 Mean European Time on September 8, 1987, asked for an inspection in the territory of the German Democratic Republic.

The GDR Government has met the request. The GDR informs all states participating in the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe about its positive reply to the request.

PRAVDA on CSSR Gorbachev Book

PM110817 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Sep 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Anthology of Speeches Published"]

[Text] Prague, 2 Sep — The Bratislava publishing house Smena has published an anthology of selected speeches and articles by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, entitled "Young People on Restructuring." The book opens with the author's address to Czechoslovak readers.

The anthology includes M.S. Gorbachev's speeches and articles at the 27th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee June (1986) and January (1987) plenums, at meetings with working people in Khabarovsk Kray and with leaders of the mass media, and speeches at congresses of trade unions and the Estonian Komsomol, and the 20th All-Union Komsomol Congress. The anthology includes the speech by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee during his official friendly visit to the CSSR.

Announcing the publication of the book, *Rude Pravo* writes that it draws the attention of the young generation and others to the need to understand the essence of the restructuring of Soviet society and suggests that they give serious thought to their own specific contribution to implementing the tasks of the new stage of the development of socialism.

The publication of the anthology is timed to coincide with the upcoming Fourth Czechoslovak Youth Union Congress.

Husak: CPSU 'Enhances' Socialism

PM061335 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Aug 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "G. Husak's Speech"]

[Text] Prague, 28 Aug — Addressing a conference of the party aktiv of the South Bohemian Kraj CPCZ Organization in the city of Ceske Budejovice today, Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, dwelt on the CPCZ's most important tasks at the contemporary stage.

The basic demand expressed in the 17th CPCZ Congress decisions is to accelerate the CSSR's socioeconomic development, make full use of socialism's potential,

activate the human factor, and carry out the complete restructuring of socioeconomic, political, spiritual, and cultural life, the Czechoslovak leader emphasized. The present management mechanism, created during the period of extensive development, does not meet the new demands. Therefore, measures have been taken to improve it. They are designed to ensure the fulfillment of the new tasks set by the party congress.

Similar processes, G. Husak pointed out, are also taking place in other socialist countries which have entered the new stage of development. Here each of them takes account of its own specific conditions, needs, and experience. The CPSU sets an example in implementing the revolutionary restructuring of society and in the creative application of Leninism in theory and practice. Its action, enriched with the experience of all the socialist countries and the entire international revolutionary movement, significantly enhances the attraction and prestige of socialism in the world. Czechoslovak Communists and all CSSR working people warmly hail and support CPSU policy and see it as an inspiring example for resolving their own tasks, the CPCZ Central Committee general secretary pointed out.

Medvedev, CPCZ's Stefanak Meet
PM021841 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Sep 87 Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Talks at CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text]CPSU Central Committee Secretary V.A. Medvedev received M. Stefanak, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and chief of the CPCZ Central Committee International Affairs Department, 31 August.

During the talk certain questions of CPSU-CPCZ cooperation were discussed.

Yeltsin Signs PPR Cooperation Plan
LD072322 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 7 Sep 87

[Text] A festive opening of the Days of Warsaw took place at the Central State Concert Hall today. The extensive program of this event will make it possible for people to familiarize themselves with the fraternal capital and with the achievements of the Warsaw inhabitants in the development of the economy, science, and culture.

Those assembled warmly welcomed Warsaw's envoys, headed by Kubasiewicz, candidate member of the Politburo of the PZPR Central Committee and first secretary of the Warsaw PZPR Committee, and other Polish comrades who arrived on the friendship train.

Comrade Yeltsin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, was present at the opening ceremony.

The treaty on cooperation between party, Soviet, trade union, and youth organizations as well as labor collectives of Moscow and Warsaw for the 1987-90 period defines new ways to strengthen the friendly ties between the capitals of the USSR and the PPR. It was signed by Comrades Yeltsin and Kubasiewicz. The document provides, in particular, for the implementation of an extensive range of measures aimed at deepening the internationalist ties, developing joint production and specialization, setting up joint enterprises, and holding regular consultations on questions of improving cooperation.

The first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom had a conversation with the delegation. It took place in a cordial and comradely atmosphere.

Ivanov Writes on Romanian Relations
PM031421 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Aug 87 Second Edition p 3

[Colonel B. Ivanov article under the rubric "Today Is the 43d Anniversary of Romania's Liberation From the Fascist Yoke": "Following the Road of Socialist Creation"]

[Text] The hated regime of the military fascist dictatorship was swept away 43 years ago as a result of the Soviet Army's victorious offensive, the crushing defeat of a major grouping of Hitlerite troops in the course of the Iasi-Kishinev operation, and the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution of social and national liberation carried out under those conditions 23 August 1944 by Romania's patriotic forces headed by the Communists.

The way to build a new society was opened up before the Romanian people. The people, who had for centuries bent their backs for their masters, straightened their shoulders, drew themselves up to their full height, and, confident of their strength, are building a socialist society in the fraternal family of the peoples of the socialist community.

Implementing the 13th RCP Congress decisions, Romanian citizens are rightly proud of their successes. Romania now produces 115 times more industrial output and 6 times more agricultural output than it did in 1944. Industry has become the leading national economic sector and provides more than 60 percent of the country's national income. The incomes of urban and rural working people have increased, and 82 percent of the urban population lives in houses erected during the years of people's power. The appearance of the countryside has been transformed. Science, culture, and education are developing, and the system of medical services is being improved.

The Romanian people are greeting their national festival with good results. Compared with 1985, industrial production has increased 7.7 percent, and agricultural production is up more than 12 percent. Despite the acuteness of the energy problem and shortcomings in a number of industrial sectors, the policy of strict economy the country has now been following for more than 2 years has enabled Romania to increase the volume of exports

and repay within a relatively short time a large proportion of the long-term credits provided by the West. Romanian working people are making every effort to successfully fulfill the 1986-1990 5-Year Plan.

The friendship and close cooperation of the Soviet and Romanian peoples are of great significance for advancing confidently along the path of progress. This friendship has deep roots and many good pages in history. The ties between the workers' and democratic movement in Romania and the revolutionary movement in Russia stand out particularly clearly in the year of the 70th anniversary of Great October. Many Romanian revolutionaries were active participants in the defense of October's gains, joined the Red Army's international battalions, and fought with weapon in hand against interventionists and White Guards.

The joint struggle against fascism at the concluding stage of World War II drew us together. The jointly shed blood at the last stage of the war against Nazi Germany sealed Soviet-Romanian fraternity in arms and the strong alliance and friendship between the two countries and peoples in the postwar period.

N. Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of Romania, has pointed out: "In that heroic struggle the friendship and alliance between Romanian and Soviet servicemen were deeply consolidated, and the sound foundation of fraternal cooperation and interaction between the Romanian and Soviet peoples was laid. The Romanian people honor and pay a high tribute of respect to the memory of the servicemen of the heroic Soviet Army, which struggled and made numerous sacrifices while driving the Hitlerite invaders from Romanian soil, shouldered the brunt of the war, and played the decisive role in achieving victory."

Particularly strong ties began to take shape between the Soviet Union and Romania during the postwar years. At all stages in the development of the new, people's Romania the Soviet Union gave it all-around assistance and support and helped in many ways to strengthen its international positions. The 1948 and 1970 Treaties of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance Between the Soviet Union and Romania were a reliable basis for further deepening and broadening cooperation between our countries.

Throughout the postwar years the Soviet Union has held first place in Romanian trade. It accounts for more than 25 percent of Romania's foreign trade turnover. During the past 2 years alone commodity turnover between the USSR and Romania has increased almost 50 percent. Impressive advances have recently become apparent in economic cooperation. It will increase almost 80 percent in the current 5-year plan. Some 140 national economic projects in Romania serve as graphic examples of the fruitfulness of Soviet-Romanian cooperation. The chronicle of Soviet-Romanian economic cooperation attests that the pooling of efforts multiplies results and helps to resolve urgent tasks. Thus, increased Soviet exports of energy-containing raw materials have substantially alleviated the acuteness of the energy problem in Romania. The Long-Term Program for the Development of Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation Between the USSR and Romania Through the Year 2000, signed last year, opens up broad new prospects for the two countries' fraternal cooperation.

The traditions of combat cooperation between the Armed Forces of the USSR and Romania within the framework of the Warsaw Pact, whose military doctrine is subordinate to the task of preventing war — both nuclear and conventional war — and is aimed at ensuring the reliable defense of socialist gains and being ready to deal a crushing rebuff to any aggressor, are continuing to develop for the good of peace and socialism.

Soviet people and the servicemen of the Soviet Armed Forces value highly the relations of friendship between our parties, countries, peoples, and armies. True to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, the Soviet Union pursues a policy of strengthening allied relations with Romania, expanding cooperation in the political, economic, cultural, and other spheres, and developing all-around cooperation within the framework of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA.

The visit of M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to Romania last May was an important landmark in the development of all-around Soviet-Romanian cooperation. Addressing a Romanian-Soviet friendship rally in Bucharest, the Soviet leader said: "We see socialist Romania as a state kindred with the Soviet Union in terms of its class nature and as one of our allies and comrades in a common cause. We are fully resolved to do everything to make our cooperation still stronger and more fruitful in all spheres of social life." The principled course of the 27th CPSU Congress imbued with the idea of proletarian internationalism and the results of the talks between M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and N. Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of Romania, open up new prospects for strengthening Soviet-Romanian relations and deepening the friendship and combat cooperation of our countries and peoples. This accords with our countries' fundamental interests and serves the cause of strengthening the unity and cohesion of the socialist community.

Specialists Assess New BCP Policy

AU101045 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 9 Sep 87 p 1

[Report on interviews with Prof. Andrey Zdravomislov from the USSR Marxism-Leninism Institute and Boris Arkhipov, responsible secretary of the journal KOMMUNIST, by the newspaper's special correspondents Karmelita Deneva and Vasil Asparukhov, in Moscow: "Strategy of Qualitative Changes"—date not given]

[Text] Moscow, from our special correspondent Karmelita Deneva and our correspondent Vasil Asparukhov— Stemming from centuries ago and continuing far into the

future, Bulgarian-Soviet friendship is acquiring new dimensions. The recently held July plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and the BCP Central Committee are opening a new scope for the creative cooperation between the two fraternal peoples. "The Basic Principles of the Concept for the Further Construction of Socialism in Bulgaria" are the subject of increased attention among the Soviet public. In this regard, we asked the views of Professor Andrey Zdravomislov, doctor of philosophical sciences, from the Marxism-Leninism Institute of the CPSU Central Committee. He stated the following:

"Currently, the socialist countries are starting on the path of dynamic, intensive development based on scientific and technical progress. This is the only correct path that will lead them to a fuller revelation of the advantages of socialism in the economy, the social sphere, and intellectual life. A characteristic feature of this development is the profound recognition of the objective laws of social development and the interpretation of these laws in accordance with present-day requirements.

"This is why I wish first and foremost to note the profound and precise scientific preparation of the 'Basic Principles of the Concept for the Further Construction of Socialism in Bulgaria.' I have closely studied the materials of the July plenum of the BCP Central Committee. I noted that the main aspects in the premises are based on the democratization of social life. This will undoubtedly lead to a deepening and development of your party's April line. The BCP and its Central Committee are undoubtedly viewing at the right time the problems concerned with the need for reform in the mechanism of state administration, the regional division of the country, and giving new responsible functions to the local organs of state power. I think that this will play a substantial role in turning your country into a highly developed socialist state."

Boris Arkhipov, candidate of historical sciences and responsible secretary of the journal *Kommunist*, stated as follows:

"I spent 5 years working in your country and took excellent memories away with me. I have continued to follow everything that is happening in Bulgaria with enormous interest. I made a detailed study of the decisions of the July plenum of the BCP Central Committee and the basic principles adopted at the plenum. This is a truly all-embracing analytical document that opens up favorable opportunities for carrying out profound changes in the interest of your people. This primarily means accomplishing a radical qualitative change in the development of the productive forces, based on introducing the achievements of scientific and technical progress.

"You are now directing your efforts toward creating a model of socialist society of a type that will implement in practice the strategic course for qualitatively new growth. This, therefore, opens up broad scope for the people's initiative and for revealing the creative possibilities of the workers. This is completely in the spirit of the reforms being carried out in the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

"This results in the opening up of new favorable prospects for our fruitful cooperation. The basic principles contain a number of fundamentally new theoretical premises. These clear the road toward qualitatively new development of your society. And all this is subordinated to a single goal, namely man, his happiness and prosperity."

West Europe

Comment on Spanish U.S. Bases Decision

PM101159 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Sep 87 Second Edition p 5

[Gennadiy Zafesov "Commentator's Column": "Signs of Dissatisfaction"]

[Text] The Madrid press has reported that the Spanish Government intends to inform the U.S. Administration of its refusal to extend the agreement on friendship, defense, and cooperation.

This piece of news has really alarmed Washington. Not surprisingly, for after all the U.S. bases in Spain are one of the main buttresses of U.S. strategy in the Mediterranean. True, the expiry date of the Spanish-American treaty on these bases—May 1988—is still a long way off. And the Americans, it seems to me, are trying to make use of this grace period to maintain their presence in Spain. This thought is mainly prompted by the deadlock inevitably reached in the six rounds of Spanish-American talks on the bases. By making symbolic concessions regarding reductions in its military personnel, Washington is trying to save the most important thing—its ramified system of military installations and strongholds on Spanish territory. Let us recall that this system incorporates major installations like the air force bases at Torrejon de Ardoz, close to Madrid, and at Zaragoza, and the naval base at Rota used by the U.S. 6th Fleet.

When assessing the situation which has taken shape, one must not overlook one fact: The next round in the Spanish-American talks on the bases is to be held in October. Perhaps in addition to everything else Madrid is using the newspaper *El Pais*, which has reported the Spanish Government's position, to make it clear to its transatlantic allies that the time has come to make more substantial concessions if they wish to preserve the bases?

Whatever, a highly suitable time has been chosen for this hint. Trends toward greater independence and a reluctance to tolerate the extremely dangerous American presence are now becoming clearly apparent on NATO's southern flank. The news that the Pentagon intends to transfer F-16 fighter-bombers to Portugal from Spain (if the talks fail completely) has provoked a public outcry in the former country.

Greek Prime Minister A. Papandreou said recently that the Greek Government would still like to see the removal of American bases from Greek territory. There

are also calls for the withdrawal of American bases in Turkey.

Not without reason, the Pentagon fears the development of a "chain reaction of disobedience" on the southern flank of the Atlantic alliance. Matters are still a long way from mutiny on the NATO ship, of course, but dissatisfaction with the senior partner's policy is making itself increasingly felt.

Kohl Addresses Bundestag Debate
LD102043 Moscow TASS in English 2031 GMT 10 Sep 87

[Text] Bonn September 10 TASS—A trend has taken shape in disarmament which will have a far-reaching effect on East-West relations, FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl said during discussions on the main aspects of the policy of the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany in Bundestag (parliament) today. The discussion was held as part of debates on the state budget for 1988. The chancellor expressed conviction that the Soviet-U.S. talks on medium- and shorter-range missiles would end successfully within the next few months. That, Kohl stressed,would give a positive impulse to talks in other fields, which were important for security of the FRG.

In his speech, the chancellor pointed out that he had nothing to add to his earlier statements on the Pershing-1A missiles. As is known, the FRG refusal to modernise these nuclear missile systems and scrap them were tied to a whole number of preliminary conditions.

Touching on the official visit to the FRG by Erich Honecker, General secretary of the SUPG Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, the chancellor described its results as significant.

He said that they had reached marked progress in political cooperation between the two countries and made an important contribution to East-West dialogue. At the same time, Kohl repeated his former statements on the single German nation and the allegedly "open German issue."

Bundestag Debate on Honecker Visit
LD102141 Moscow TASS in English 2020 GMT 10 Sep 87

[Text] Bonn September 10 TASS—Erich Honecker's visit to the FRG has the aim of promoting the improvement of mutual understanding between the two German states, between the East and the West, FRG's Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher said during the debates. West German-Soviet relations are central to the FRG's foreign policy, he said. The West should take advantage of the opportunity which opens as a result of the Soviet Union's present course, the minister said. He made a call for discarding dated stereotypes in politics. The agreement on the elimination of medium-range missiles will be an important step on the road to further agreements on disarmament which should advance along a broad front, he went on.

Deputy from the Greens Party Tomas Ebermann demanded from Bonn complete and unconditional recongnition of the German Democratic Republic which should be reflected in the preamble of the Fundamental Law of the FRG. He said the chancellor has no right to speak on behalf of "all Germans" and to declare that "the German question remains open."

Ebermann accused Bonn of the striving to possess nuclear weapons which is shown by unwillingness to give up unconditionally the modernisation of "Pershing-1A" missiles with American nuclear warheads. The representative of the Greens Party believes that the FRG renunciation of nuclear weapons should be registered in its Constitution.

Deputy from the Greens Party Alfred Mechtersheimer, criticized the heightened tendencies of militarisation in various areas of life in the FRG. He is of the opinion that the government's draft military budget for 1988 attests to Bonn's striving to build up military force in the period when real chances to embark on disarmament have opened. These tendencies of Bonn have been reflected in the speech of FRG Defense Minister Manfred Soerner who declared for the further increase of military expenditures. The FRG's Minister of the Interior Friedrich Zimmermann demanded restriction of the right to strike and widening of the functions of the police.

Tomorrow is the final day of the debates in the Bundestag.

FRG, U.S. Chided for Breaking Accord
PM091329 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 3 Sep 87 First Edition p 3

[Yu. Larichev article under the rubric "International Notes": "Who Is Undermining the Status of West Berlin"]

[Text] Complex, exhausting talks led to the signing 3 September 1971 of the four-power agreement between the Soviet Union, the United States, Great Britain, and France, which contributed to the transformation of West Berlin into an area of political stability in line with the interests not just of the city's inhabitants but of the entire population of the continent of Europe. A key, fundamental provision of this document was the stipulation that West Berlin is not a part of the FRG and will not henceforth be administered by it. Proceeding from the territorial and political realities which prevail in the center of Europe, the four powers agreed subject to the agreement to refrain in the area from the use or threat of the use of force and to settle all disputes exclusively by peaceful means.

However, contrary to the letter and spirit of the four-power agreement, many leading Bonn figures and their transatlantic friends are to this day conducting a policy of claims against West Berlin. Federal institutions and departments have appeared in the city, representatives of the FRG parliament and Government are frequent

visitors, and congresses of West German parties are organized here, at which it is constantly claimed and repeated that West Berlin is "part and parcel of the FRG — a federal Land."

The tone of such pronouncements in West Berlin is set by Diepgen, the incumbent mayor of the city, and by the Christian Democratic Union which he heads. When in July 1984 President E. Weizsaecker of the FRG paid a visit to the city, the mayor greeted him not just on behalf of the West Berlin Germans but also the Germans living in the capital of the GDR. Recently at one of the events in connection with the 750th anniversary of Berlin, Diepgen again declared that "West Berlin is an FRG Land" and "the only possible capital of all Germans."

As for the FRG ruling circles, they have taken many steps which run counter to the provisions of the four-power agreement. So for instance, during the West German Television newscasts, a map of the FRG is clearly visible behind the newsreader and to the right of it, on the territory of the sovereign GDR, West Berlin is depicted in the same colour to indicate that "it is part of" the Federal Republic. FRG Chancellor H. Kohl frequently visits the city which is in no way under his jurisdiction in order to emphasize for the umpteenth time his commitment to the slogans which he himself has proclaimed about the "German question remaining open," the "constitutional unity of the city and the Federation," and so forth. In summer 1984 Kohl and Prime Minister Y. Nakasone of Japan agreed to open a "Center for German and Japanese Contacts" with a view to strengthening scientific, technical, and cultural ties between the two countries. This would appear to be a good undertaking. But for some reason no place could be found for such a center in the FRG itself. And it was decided that it should be housed in the building of the former Japanese Embassy in Hitler's Germany, which is located on the territory of West Berlin. Even the Japanese press described this step as a "new attempt to exacerbate tension in Europe."

The catalogue of Bonn's violations of the four-power agreement is extensive. In an effort to create the impression that West Berlin is part of the FRG, the federal authorities are trying to extend to it all the international treaties and agreements which they conclude,too. Take, for instance, the FRG's participation in the "star wars" program. Having joined in the U.S. plans for the militarization of space, Bonn persistently also tries to involve West Berlin in these plans despite the city's demilitarized status which is well-known.

This situation around the city has given rise to the vague postulate of a "dynamic interpretation of the status of Berlin." What is meant by this concept in the West became obvious after the visit to West Berlin of U.S. President Reagan in June of the current year. His speech at the Brandenburg Gate was, of course, a cause for joy among the advocates of the "cold war." The incumbent of the White House in melodramatic tones called for "countering Soviet expansion," "pulling down the 'Berlin Wall'," and "throwing open the Gate," in other words, violating the GDR state border. It must be noted that this truly inflammatory speech was by no means the last of the U.S. President's utterances in this tenor. Recently, for instance, Reagan back home in his own country again spoke about the need "to bring down the Wall" and "to put an end to the unnatural split of Europe."

The Soviet Union favors the strict observance of all the provisions of the four-power agreement which represents a fine balance of the interests and positions of the parties. It eliminated a flashpoint of tension in the center of Europe and has had a stabilizing effect on the atmosphere surrounding West Berlin.

Years of W. Berlin Agreement Viewed

PM101255 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Sep 87 Morning Edition p 5

[Own correspondent Viktor Pshenkin dispatch: "West Berlin: A Complex Path Toward Stability"—first paragraph is an *Izvestiya* introduction]

[Text] The 16th anniversary of the signing of the four-power agreement on West Berlin fell on 3 September. It is universally recognized that this international law became a most important component of the entire package of treaties and agreements which in practice finalized the results of World War II, ensured improvement of the situation in the heart of Europe, and helped the progress of international detente in the seventies. *Izvestiya's* own correspondent Viktor Pshenkin, who has started work in West Berlin, describes the city's daily life today and the problems facing it.

Each fresh encounter with West Berlin is original and unique, especially if you have known the city for more than 25 years. This city's originality and uniqueness lie not so much in its external dynamism and diversity, but primarily in the fact that no other administrative-political formation like it is to be found anywhere else in the political, geographical, social, or demographical sense.

In order to more clearly perceive the evolution of West Berlin's political, economic, social, and cultural development, to understand how the West Berlin problem emerged and was improperly exploited by reactionary circles in the West and how this most complex knot of tension was ultimately and successfully undone, one only has to recall that after the war West Berlin remained a sore spot in the heart of Europe. In those years there was an endless chain of provocative actions against the GDR, the USSR, and other socialist countries, unrestrained speculation with currency rate fluctuations, and so on. A mighty barrier was raised against this subversive activity on 13 August 1961: The first state of the workers and peasants in Germany's history erected a defensive installation along its borders on the entire circumference of West Berlin and established a control system there fully in accordance with international law.

The consolidation of the GDR borders was like a cold shower for the knights of the "cold war" and made them think seriously of West Berlin's future. As a result, and

following complex and protracted talks, the four-power agreement on West Berlin was signed 3 September 1971. It clearly defined the city's status as an independent political formation not being part of any other state. Berlin's Western sectors, the agreement emphasizes, "are, like before, not a part of the FRG and will not be governed by it in the future." At the same time, the four powers pledged to contribute toward the practical improvement of West Berlin's condition, the elimination of tension, the prevention of complications in their corresponding areas, and the solution of disputes exclusively by peaceful means.

During my conversation with representatives of the West Berlin Senate, we discussed the humanitarian nature of the four-power agreement and the favorable effect of the pledges and provisions contained in it on the improvement of conditions for the city itself and for its residents and visitors. J. Henschel, one of the leaders of the Press and Information Department, unreservedly confirmed that "during the 16 years the agreement has been in force, the situation in the city has been consistently improving." Referring to a recently published Senate report "On the Agreement's Implementation," he drew my attention to the figure of 28,914,000—this is the number of citizens who arrived in or departed from West Berlin in transit last year. In the year when the four-power agreement was signed, that figure stood at 7.6 million.

The past few years have seen a substantial expansion of the city's ties with the outside world, and the term "island city" has virtually disappeared from the awareness and memory of West Berliners. Dr W. Hagemann, press chief of the Senate's Economic Department, assured me that "West Berlin is the world's most open city." The city's ties are expanding, and the calm political situation in and around West Berlin are offering it solid advantages in the economic and cultural spheres. Moreover, he agreed that this development would hardly have been possible without the four-power agreement.

In the course of the conversation the Senate representatives stressed that the Soviet Union, as one of the parties to the agreement, is scrupulously observing all its articles and stipulations. For our part it must be noted that, unfortunately, the same cannot be said about the three Western powers. Complications continue to arise, thanks to their "efforts." No matter how strange it may seem, the main instigators of the emergence of various difficulties are statesmen and politicians from the countries whose signatures are appended to the four-power agreement. Provocations of this kind made particularly graphic appearances in the recent summer months.

Virtually not a single day goes by without the *Izvestiya* correspondent's office receiving yet another invitation to an exhibition, concert, show, presentation, or festive bazaar—West Berlin is also celebrating Berlin's 750th anniversary. But, behind the screen of festivities, people are not averse to resurrecting the ghosts of the "cold war," playing up to Nazi passions, and reviving the ideas of "German unity" or "Germany's reunification." The latest dream of governing Mayor E. Diepgen, according to *Stern* magazine, is: "Berlin is the only imaginable capital for all Germans." In this way, a political show is organized as part of, or behind the screen of, entertainment and amusement shows.

U.S. President R. Reagan, who arrived to attend the festivities in June, loudly demanded in his speech at the Brandenburg Gate the "demolition of the Wall" (that is the GDR's border installation). The result? That same evening profascist youths exploded charges and set border installations on fire from the Western side. Stones were thrown at GDR border guards....

A few days later, at a press conference during his stay in West Berlin, French Prime Minister J. Chirac went as far as to say that the elimination of "the Wall" could rank as even more important than the elimination of medium-range missiles (?!). The result — once again screaming crowds along the GDR border, once again arson. The head of the French Government supports the U.S. President's innovative suggestion to turn West Berlin into a center for international meetings and conferences. But the four-power agreement does not in any way prohibit the development of West Berlin's ties with the outside world, and the aforementioned calls are like someone trying to break down an open door.

Of course, U.S., British, and French political leaders are free to do what they like and to act as they feel best in the West Berlin sectors under their jurisdiction. But what will happen then to the spirit and letter of the four-power agreement? What is one to think, in the light of these actions, of the pledge, backed by the signatures of representatives of these powers, to show concern for creating a healthy, calm, and peaceful situation in the city and not to change unilaterally the situation prevailing in the region?

There is also something else: The Western powers and their leaders are perfectly well-aware that FRG statesmen and politicians have no right to perform their official functions on the territory of West Berlin. And yet, during the aforementioned visits, the FRG chancellor, its president, the Bundestag chairman, and the federal foreign minister did not just accompany the visitors from the West but also delivered speeches whose provocative and inflammatory nature is even admitted by some representatives of West Berlin's ruling parties. True enough, one of them who wished to remain anonymous is inclined to believe that these are "routine verbal exercises" by politicians. But these "exercises" offer for the umpteenth time direct encouragement for illegal West German claims on West Berlin and illusions about its belonging to the FRG. Here is a fairly recent example: On 28 August FRG Minister for Research and Technology Riesenhuber opened an international radio electronic exhibition in the full knowledge that the four-power agreement prohibits FRG statesmen and

politicians from performing their official functions there. Ultimately, such actions turn Bonn's ruling circles once again into the main violators of the four-power agreement.

Nonetheless, the attempts to emasculate the four-power agreement's key provision on West Berlin's not belonging to the FRG have simply failed to bring any glory to the Bonn advocates of this policy. The four-power agreement did and continues to play its beneficial role in ensuring stability in Europe despite all the trials to which it has been subjected and, as we can see, is still being subjected by the West and especially by the FRG ruling circles. If they and others of their ilk were to be frank in evaluating this document's effect on international politics, they ought to stop subjecting the agreement and the fragile formation that is West Berlin to further trials. It is necessary to learn from the example of this international legal enactment to seek and find solutions to the most complex international problems on a realistic basis, guided by the principles of a thinking that is appropriate for our nuclear missile age—an age which is complex and dangerous for mankind's fate.

'Strong' Reaction to Turkey's Ozal
NC100854 Istanbul MILLIYET in Turkish
7 Sep 87 p 8

[M. Ali Birand report from Mosocw: "Soviet Reaction Against Prime Minister Ozal"]

[Text] The Soviet Union has reacted strongly to remarks made by Prime Minister Ozal and Industry Minister Cahit Aral to the effect that the Soviet technology used in the Seydisehir Aluminum Factory is not up to date. The Turkish ambassador in Moscow has been summoned and informed about the reaction the remarks have created in the Soviet Union.

The Soviet officials have said the following: "The Turkish Government that was in power when the Seydisehir factory was constructed chose the technology for the installation. We offered our modern technology. However, Turkey asked for a technology which required manpower on a large scale."

They added that criticizing the Soviet Union for this state of affairs would conflict with the two countries' "good relations."

The Turkish officials have confirmed the Soviet viewpoint. Those who were involved in the talks at that time have said: "The Turkish Government insisted that a usable but less expensive formula should be asked for. The Soviet Union had a more advanced system, but it would cost more. We preferred the one which required manpower, but which was less expensive. Consequently, we now have a gigantic installation which consumes a lot of power."

Construction of Turkish Embassy Halts
NC100950 Istanbul MILLIYET in Turkish
5 Sep 87 p 11

[M. Ali Birand report from Moscow: "A Construction Problem with the Soviet Union']

[Excerpts] The new Turkish Embassy building in Moscow has become one of the first victims of Mikhail Gorbachev's "restructuring" policy. The residents of the Vorovskova [as published] quarter in Moscow have occupied the construction site of the embassy building and forced the work to stop. The Vorovskova residents' action could not even have been considered before the Gorbachev era in the Soviet Union. Regardless of the agreement signed between the governments of Turkey and the Soviet Union, and irrespective of the fact that the building site was officially allocated to Turkey by the Moscow municipality, anyone who visits the building site at Vorovskova 17 will see that it has been roped off. Posters have been affixed to the rope and a book has been opened for signatures. Meanwhile, elderly women talk in a loud voice, saying: "This place belongs to the quarter. The municipality cannot take it away from us." [passage omitted]

The Turkish Embassy in Moscow has not yet been officially informed why work has stopped at the construction site. It only received a letter saying that the construction work had been temporarily suspended in order to calm the protesters. Everyone seems to be deep in thought at the present time. The officials of the municipality and, particularly, the Soviet Foreign Ministry, are in a very difficult position. Meanwhile, officials of the Soviet Embassy in Ankara are experiencing difficulties as well. They hope that a quick solution will be found to the problem in Moscow so that their own construction work can be completed. The Soviet Embassy building in Ankara can no longer accommodate the Soviet diplomatic mission.

However, no one would like to make a move in the Soviet Union which would conflict with Gorbachev's policies.... Work in a number of other construction sites in Leningrad and Moscow has also been halted because of the objections raised by the people... they are waiting to know their fate as well. Turkish officials, however, cannot help being skeptical.

Turkish Warships To Visit Odessa Port
PM071035 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian
6 Sep 87 First Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "On Visit to Odessa"]

[Text] In accordance with the agreement which has been reached a detachment of Turkish Navy warships consisting of the destroyers "Kocatepe" and "Zafer" will pay an official return visit to the port of Odessa in the period 7 through 12 September. Corps Admiral Vural Beyazit will head the visit.

Gromyko Talks With U.K.'s Weatherill

PM091421 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Sep 87 Second Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Meeting With Speaker of House of Commons"]

[Text] A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, received in the Kremlin on 8 September Bernard Weatherill, speaker (chairman) of the House of Commons of the British Parliament, who is on his first visit to the Soviet Union.

Some questions of Soviet-British ties and also international problems were discussed in the talks, which were of a friendly and frank nature.

The guest emphasized that his position in the British Parliament enables him to know not only the ruling party's stand but also the opposition viewpoint and to familiarize himself with voters' letters and their views on today's problems. The British people's opinion, he said, is in favor of developing relations with the Soviet Union, in which the British are showing great interest right now, during the period of restructuring.

For its part, A.A. Gromyko declared, the USSR would also like these relations to be deepened. If you were to take just the postwar years, you would not have enough fingers on both hands to count up all the major British statesmen to whom this has been said. We tried to persuade those high representatives that our policy is built on the desire to broaden mutually advantageous Soviet-British cooperation.

The Soviet Union seriously intends to implement its plans and will do so. Not one state in the world will be worse off because the Soviet people will live better. And for ourselves we will gain still more opportunities to expand economic ties, including with Britain.

Fundamental questions of Soviet-British trade were discussed at the time of the talks between M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and British Prime Minister M. Thatcher during her recent visit to Moscow. Mutual understanding was reached to increase commodity turnover significantly. However, this is still being prevented by the restrictions that exist in Britain on trade with the Soviet Union.

A.A. Gromyko pointed out that in connection with the restructuring under way in our country we are interested in exchanging advanced technology and scientific achievements. Conditions now exist in the Soviet Union for broader ties with business circles in foreign countries, right through to the setting up of joint enterprises. Thus, relations with Britain can and must develop with due regard to new forms and methods, with regard to your and our interests.

B. Weatherill remarked that unemployment is one of Britain's chief problems. Not so long ago he was in Japan and saw a plant where robots produce robots. In Britain it is possible to introduce new technology only with caution. Therefore, the following bitter joke is current in Parliament: "We favor changes in the country, but they must take place slowly."

During a discussion of international problems A.A. Gromyko emphasized that the Soviet Union needs peace and only peace to resolve its domestic tasks. Our domestic and foreign policies are interconnected. And the Soviet Union will welcome any steps by Britain aimed at removing nuclear weapons.

B. Weatherill said that, as a participant in World War II, he well knows what it is like in battle. He cannot forget those days, and so he believes that it is necessary to seek the destruction of nuclear weapons.

A.A. Gromyko drew his interlocutor's attention to the fact that the parliaments of different countries can and must play an important role in strengthening trust among countries and peoples. The development of parliamentary ties between the two countries must be continued.

L.N. Tolkunov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union; A.E. Voss, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities; and Noel Marshall, British charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR; participated in the talks.

Deputy Chief of Staff Leaves for Helsinki

PM101408 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Sep 87 First Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "On an Official Visit"]

[Text] On 7 September Colonel General V.N. Lobov, first deputy chief of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff, left Moscow for Helsinki for an official visit at the invitation of General J. Valtanen, commander in chief of the Finnish Defense Forces.

Col Gen V.N. Lobov was seen off at Leningrad Station by Colonel General G.F. Krivosheyev, deputy chief of the USSR Armed Forces General Staff, and generals and officers of the Soviet Armed Forces.

Among the sendoff party was Colonel A. Vartiainen, army, navy, and air force attache to the Finnish Embassy in the USSR.

Trade With Italy Increases Jan-Jun

AU041120 Rome ANSA in English 1042 GMT 4 Sep 87

[Text] (ANSA) Moscow, September 4 — Italy was the only nation to increase its trade with the Soviet Union in the first half of this year, according to foreign trade figures released in the monthly *Vneshnaya Torgovlya*, Thursday.

While the total volume of Soviet trade with the rest of the world fell by 4 percent, exchanges between Italy and the Eastern bloc colossus rose by 10 percent, over the

same period in 1986, and for the first time in 20 years, Italy finished the six-month period with a profit, the report showed.

Soviet trade with other Eastern bloc countries fell by 2.5 percent, with Western countries by 16 percent, and with Third World countries by 2.5 percent.

Particularly large drops were reported in dealings with Japan (down 32 percent), the United States (down 49 percent) and West Germany (down 18 percent), although West Germany continued to be the Soviet Union's major trading partner.

Latin America & Caribbean

Zagladin Confers With Ortega, Departs

LD102128 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2100 GMT 10 Sep 87

[Text] Managua, 11 Sep (TASS) — The final meeting between Vadim Zagladin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, and Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Executive Commission of the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and President of Nicaragua, took place in Managua on Thursday. Their conversation passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere. Nicaraguan President D. Ortega handed V.V. Zagladin a reply message for M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

V.V. Zagladin left for home later on the same day.

Slyunkov, Cuba's Soto Hold Talks

LD051120 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 5 Sep 87

[Text] Comrade Slyunkov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee today met Soto, member of the Secretariat of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee, who is in Moscow en route from Sofia to Havana. An exchange of views took place on putting into practice the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 3d Congress of the Cuban Communist Party. Special attention was devoted to the question of perfecting the party leadership in the national economy.

In the course of the conversation specific questions of Soviet-Cuban economic cooperation were also touched upon. The conversation passed in a warm and comradely atmosphere.

Conclusions of Latin America Meeting

LD080655 Moscow TASS in English 1041 GMT 8 Sep 87

[Text] Brasilia September 8 TASS — The Latin American peoples should jointly fight for the right to self-determination, against American imperialism's unending interference in their internal affairs.

This conclusion has been made in resolutions of the sixth national meeting of solidarity with Latin American peoples, which has been held here.

The meeting called upon the deputies of the National Constituent Assembly of Brazil to come out in support of the plan of peace in Central America and to denounce the state terrorism policy against Nicaragua which is being conducted by the U.S. Administration. It has been decided to send a relevant document to the American Congress and parliaments of all countries.

A separate resolution firmly denounces the U.S. policy aimed at destabilization of Panama's Government which might lead to a further heightening of the situation in the whole of Latin America. The delegates pledged solidarity with the Chilean people's struggle against the Pinochet dictatorship. They decided to launch in Brazil a campaign of collecting money for the fund of Chilean trade unions.

Having wrathfully condemned the Stroessner anti-people's dictatorship in Paraguay, the participants in the Brasilia meeting demand an end to repressions and the release of all political prisoners in that country. The decision was also taken to launch in Brazil a broad campaign for the government to recognize the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front as a political representative of the Salvadoran people. Considering the positive results of Brazilian volunteers' participation in coffee harvesting in Nicaragua, the participants in the meeting decided to form in Brazil a new team of internationalists. Its members will not only harvest coffee but will also render Nicaraguans assistance in the sphere of public health and education. Regional organizations of the Brazilian solidarity movement were instructed to raise money to purchase various essentials, including medicines and school equipment, to be sent to Nicaragua.

Political & Social

10 Sep Politburo Proceedings Reported

LD102039 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 10 Sep 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] In the CPSU Central Committee Politburo: At its 10 September meeting the Politburo examined the issues of the acceleration of harvesting and the preparation of kolkhozes, sovkhozes and other agro-industrial complex enterprises for winter. It was noted in the course of discussion that a successful solution of the food question is determined to a considerable degree by the results of the current agricultural year. Harvesting is being conducted in complex weather conditions, yet many party committees, local soviet and economic bodies do not always evaluate the acuteness of the situation properly and do not take exhaustive measures for completing the overall complex of autumn field operations or for preparing livestock for overwintering. In a number of autonomous republics, krays and oblasts the harvesting of cereals, potatoes and other late crops is being conducted at a slow pace, and sluggishness in replenishing state resources, supplying the population with fruit, vegetables and potatoes, and fully providing public-sector livestock with locally-grown fodder is being displayed. The preparation of livestock units for winter and the construction of storage facilities and processing enterprises is being carried out unsatisfactorily.

In the adopted decision, the situation at the stages of the completion of autumn field operations and the preparation for winter is assessed as extremely tense. The decision stresses that it is required of all Party, local soviet and economic bodies, industrial, construction, transportation and other enterprises and organizations to adopt urgent and exhaustive measures that will ensure that the situation improves in the shortest possible time.

The issue of setting up cooperatives for producing confectionery and bakery products, which are expected to assist in satisfying the population's demand for varied and high-quality products of this range, was examined. The setting up of cooperatives is possible under the affiliation of directorates of the executive committees of local Soviets, enterprises and organizations of the confectionery and bakery products, which are expected to assist in satisfying the population's demand for varied and high-quality products of this range, was examined. The setting up of cooperatives is possible under the affiliation of directorates of the executive committees of local soviets, enterprises and organizations of the confectionary and baking industry, trade and public catering, and within the system of the Central Union of Consumers' Cooperatives, which have been instructed to render them all-round assistance. The principles of economic independence, self-recouping and self-financing have been assumed as the basis for the activity of cooperatives.

The Politburo discussed the question of improving the quality of medical care for the population and the perfection of work by health service establishments in Moscow. In the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers decision on this issue, the targets for the construction and organization of out-patient, polyclinic and hospital establishments, the creation of treatment-and-diagnostic and specialized diagnostic centers, and maternity and child welfare establishments were defined for a period up until 1995. The acceleration of the implementation of new methods for the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of diseases so as to enhance the effectiveness of the state public health inspectorate and to strengthen the material and technical base of the hygiene-and-epidemiological service is envisaged. A number of measures for improving social and domestic conditions of workers in medical treatment and prophylactic establishments of the capital were outlined.

The Politburo examined the government commission's report on the investigation into the causes of the train collision in August 1987 at Kamenskaya station of the Southeastern Railway. As the investigation has shown, the collision took place because of the criminally negligent attitude of certain officials of this railway toward the fulfillment of their official duties. The direct cause was the departure of a freight train with a partically switched-off braking system, which resulted in the train's electric locomotive colliding with a passenger train. The accident caused great loss of life. The Politburo expressed profound condolences to the victims' relatives and nearest and dearest. They have been given the necessary state assistance.

The USSR Procuracy has since instituted criminal proceedings. Goliusov, the chief of the Southeastern Railway, has been sacked. Barbarich, chief of the Railway Cars Chief Directorate of the Ministry of Railways, has been removed from his post and has had party proceedings instituted against him. Solovyev, USSR deputy minister of railways and chief inspector of traffic safety, and Kelperis, chief of the Locomotives Chief Directorate, were punished within the party.

The Collegium of the USSR Ministry of Railways has been required to introduce strict order in the running and maintenance of transportaiton equipment, to raise the personal responsibility of the chiefs of railways, divisons, inspecting organs and the heads of other subunits for their rigorous compliance with the rules for the technical exploitation of the railways. Other measures to improve the safety of train traffic were also outlined.

The Politburo discussed the results of the Sofia conference on economic issues of secretaries of central committees of CEMA states' Communist and workers' parties. The CPSU delegation's activities at the congress were approved. The work of the conference contributed to speeding the formulation of specific measures to restructure the mechanism of socialist economic integration and activities of the CEMA as set out at the working meeting of the leaders of the fraternal parties of the Council member countries in November 1986 in Moscow. The usefulness of the exchange of views on matters

of party management of the economy and foreign economic activities made at the conference were noted.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo adopted decisions on a number of other matters concerning Party and State Economic, social and foreign policy.

PRAVDA Notes Metallurgy Workers' Conference

PM101521 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Sep 87 Second Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Metallurgists' Urgent Tasks"]

[Text] Ferrous metallurgy has an important role to play in the implementation of the strategy of acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development. The rate of development, technical standard, and efficiency of our economy depend to a considerable degree on the provision of the national economy with metal of the appropriate quality. From 1 January 1988 the sector is switching to full economic accountability [khozraschet] and self-financing. Questions pertaining to preparations for this switch and to the restructuring of work in the light of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee January and June (1987) Plenums were discussed at a conference of leaders and specialists of USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy enterprises, associations, and organizations. The conference was attended by senior officials of the USSR Council of Ministers, the USSR Gosplan, and other central departments. A report was delivered by G.G. Vedernikov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

The conference was addressed by V.I. Dolgikh, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

During the conference existing shortcomings in the work of the sector were analyzed in detail and specific proposals for eliminating bottlenecks in production and ensuring an accelerated transition to economic methods of management were put forward. It was noted that despite overall positive results in iron ore extraction and coke, pig iron, steel, and finished rolled metal production, the main task—ensuring metal output deliveries strictly in line with contract commitments—is not being resolved satisfactorily in the sector. The output sales plan bearing in mind contract deliveries was not fulfilled by 50 percent of metallurgical enterprises and 70 percent of pipe enterprises.

State output acceptance, which was introduced at the beginning of the current year at 40 enterprises of the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, has revealed many gaps in the work to improve the quality of metal. Shortcomings in the observance of production techniques are being eliminated only very slowly in the metallurgical industry, there has been virtually no decrease in defective output, nontransferable stocks of unfinished output are building up, and the accident rate has increased. Measures to prepare production and the housing and municipal services for work in the coming winter period are not being implemented in full.

Attention was drawn to the need to step up practical work in preparation for the switch to economic methods of management. At a number of enterprises no steps have been taken to utilize the new opportunities for activating reserves which are currently frozen as a result of obsolete regulations. Economic accountability [khozraschet] is not being developed sufficiently in primary production components. There are considerable shortcomings in the staffing of enterprises' economic services with skilled cadres.

Measures to ensure smooth and highly productive work in the metallurgical industry, improve deliveries of metal goods to consumers, accelerate the restructuring of the work of the ministry and its enterprises taking account of the switch to economic methods of management, and create proper working and living conditions for metal workers were defined at the conference.

Leningrad Activists Want Rust's Release

LD101021 Hamburg DPA in German 0823 GMT 10 Sep 87

[Excerpts] Moscow (DPA) — Young peace activists in Leningrad have collected more than 1,000 signatures in the past few days for the release of 19-year-old amateur pilot Mathias Rust of Wedel near Hamburg, a member of the Leningrad "Group of Trust" told DPA by telephone today. The signatures were collected on small paper aircraft. An "Organization Committee Mathias Rust" has been formed to organize the campaign. [passage omitted]

The "Group of Trust" supports direct contacts between citizens away from official politics.

Unofficial Youth Organizations Meet in Moscow

PM101517 Helsinki HUFVUDSTADSBLADET in Swedish 2 Sep 87 p 11

[FINSKA NOTISBYRAN dispatch: "Youth Groups Come Out Into the Open"]

[Text] Quite a large meeting with representatives of around 50 unofficial youth organizations has been held in Moscow. This was the first semiofficial contact with these groups, which only a few years ago did not officially exist.

According to what *Finska Notisbyran* learned in conversations with youth journalists at the APN news agency, the initiative for the conference held less than a week ago came from a group of perestroyka clubs active in Moscow. Participants came from the whole of the Soviet Union, but chiefly from Moscow and the Leningrad area.

In the House of Culture, where the conference took place, open discussions took place between hippie groups, Che Guevara groups, and others.

According to Soviet sociologists, these groups can be divided into three types. Some are social in nature, some have to do with leisure activities, and the third type are asocial and even extremist in nature.

According to *Finska Notisbyran*'s sources, during the discussions, which went on for 3 days, some nationalist slogans were heard, but most speeches were clearly prosocialist. Many of the speakers touched on the events in the Soviet Union in the thirties and the debate on history which has been taking place in recent months in the Soviet Union. Proposals were made that a monument to the victims of the period be raised.

The participants are said to have been unanimous in declaring their willingness to work for their country and their preparedness to seek new forms of cooperation under perestroika.

According to information given to *Finska Notisbyran* new regulations are on their way in the Soviet Union with regard to these unofficial groups. The aim seems to be to direct the groups' activities toward concrete and socially useful activities and to create for them the necessary conditions for their activities.

Immunizing Youths to'Alien Influence'
AU091245 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 4 Sep 87 p 3

[Article by P. Shcherban, reader at the Pedagogy and Psychology Department of the Kiev Foreign Language Teachers Training Institute and Honored Teacher of the USSR: "Not to Become Soaked Under a Downpour — Today's Talk Is Dedicated to the Education of Spiritual Immunity to Alien Influence on Young People"]

[Text] Many of us are, frankly speaking, surprised that negative phenomena among the milieu of young people have suddenly only now become "visible." As if phenomena such as alcoholism, sexual unrestraint, drug addiction, passion for Western music, fashion, mysticism, and so forth only emerged yesterday.

Many books, monographs, and pamphlets have been written on the shaping of a communist world perspective among pupils and students. But no one can say today to what extent our younger generation at school has mastered the Marxist-Leninist world outlook, because this problem has thus far not been thoroughly investigated, and if so, it was at the level of a dissertation multiplied in 3-4 copies for the learned commission. The facts attesting to young people's ideological immaturity are abundant. Thus, nearly 48 percent of the young people questioned did not see the need for evaluating belles lettres, songs, and musical works from the class position. The so-called informal youth amateur associations are frequently politically unaligned in their activity.

The sociologists have identified a downword trend in the level of atheistic convictions. For some young people, religion and religious attributes are socially and ideologically harmless, and Komsomol or sports badges are out of fashion.

In my opinion, gravitation toward real, authentic culture seems to be weakening with each generation. After all, our world outlook is rooted in this culture. For many young people, all art is concentrated in variety and rock music programs.

The content of songs performed by most ensembles diverts young people from impetuous lives, from the struggle and lofty sentiments, from authentic art. There are quite a few students who, in the five years of training in the capital city's higher educational establishments, have not been in a theater even once, and have been going to concert halls only for the performances of fashionable vocal and instrumental ensembles or foreign artists.

As far as the future teachers are concerned, future teachers who did not fall in love with theater in their students' times, one can confidently assert that they will not be able to cultivate a love for theater and belles lettres among their future pupils. A spiritually poor teacher will be unable to shape a spiritually rich personality. One might object and say that "break-dancing" and other passions of this kind are simply an entertainment.

"But try to keep from freezing lightly dressed in the street when it is cold. This is exactly how our young esthetically underdeveloped people feel in the downpour of rock or pop music," People's Actress of the Ukrainian SSR Raisa Kirichenko said.

How effective are our efforts to cultivate among young people resistance to the attempts of our ideological adversaries? They are very ineffective. Evidence of this is the fact that our young people frequently prove to be unable to defend their views and convictions, they lack confidence and are helpless in disputes, particularly when their opponents happen to be foreigners of the same age. For example, in studying the subject entitled "The Shaping of a Collective," I organize a discussion during every seminar exercise. To create a controversial situation, I put one of the questions in the following way: "Bourgeois philosophers and teachers are against collectivism. They call it a 'herd feeling,' allege that collectivism oppresses personality, fetters initiative and deprives it of individuality. Prove that personal freedom and the development of personal abilities are only possible within a collective." Unfortunately, the proof given by many students very frequently happen to be very lame and poorly substantiated.

How then can one explain the fact that the educational efforts of the school, of higher educational institutions and Komsomol organizations remain futile? In my opinion, the point is that we frequently expound the substance of the ideals and the advantages of our social system in such a dull and academic manner that they lose their attractiveness, and consequently, their mobilizing impact weakens. We do not link oral education with concrete tasks which have to be accomplished today or tomorrow by our young people.

We must not pretend any longer that such negative phenomena as the groundlessly diminished role of individual categories of specialists with higher education, as well as the gap between the growing cash incomes and the unsatisfied solvent demand, profiteering, bribery,

and unearned incomes do not have a negative impact on the education of young people... I am convinced that the reason why the number of applicants to secondary and higher schools in the sphere of services has increased in recent times, approximately, 15 times, while to higher technical institutions it has remained practically at the point of stagnation, is to be found precisely among those phenomena.

For a future specialist, it is now insufficient to be only an expert in his profession. What determines the work efficiency of the modern specialist are his world outlook, standard of education, culture, ideopolitical training, and sociopolitical activity. At present, when the party is being called to think and to work in a new way, it is also necessary to build the process of education and training, in many aspects, in a new way.

What is there on this plane of instructive value in our higher educational institution that trains teachers? The methods of seminar exercises in social subjects and pedagogy have changed. We try to inculcate in our students the ability and habits to discuss, to teach them the methods of the struggle against ideological adversaries, to defend what they know and that they are convinced of, and to propagate the Soviet way of life. Practical exercises in pedagogy are taking place mainly at school or in the form of teachers training games, by the way of settling complex psychological and pedagogical problems. This makes it possible to teach the students how to combine theoretical knowledge with practical pedagogical activity.

Sociopolitical practice has become firmly established as part and parcel of the training and educational process. After all, experience shows that students are well prepared theoretically, but are unable to apply their knowledge in practice. During the young lecturer's classes the students have begun to systematically review the classes given by their colleagues, to collectively discuss them, to deliver speeches within academic groups, in dormitories, at enterprises, and, during the labor semester, at projects, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes.

What has been said above is only a part of our plans and of what could have been done. Our work still lacks comprehensiveness, coordination, and it still abounds in formalism. But the times call for coordinated actions, otherwise irreparable losses are possible.

First 'Paying' Hospital To Open in USSR

PM091039 Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English No. 35, 30 Aug 87 p 14

[Natalya Nikolayeva report: "Paying for Health"]

[Text] The country's first paying general hospital will open at 62 Entusiastov Highway early in September. It will specialize in surgery and otolaryngology.

The seven-storey cross-shaped building will house four departments - of otolaryngology, therapeutics, gynecology and neurology - and will have 120 beds. The atmosphere is very homely. Single and two-bed rooms are linked to form something like small two-room flats with an anteroom and a bathroom. Patients will be able to call a nurse or a doctor by pressing a button situated above their comfortable, modern beds. Curtains and bedspreads match, so that the overall appearance is that of a well-kept flat. The food promises to be splendid: vegetables, fruit, juices, good meat - six dietary menus, like in a sanatorium. But a hospital means, first of all, treatment - and cosiness is no good if equipment is lacking. The hospital has all the equipment necessary, however. The 22 physicians who are to work in the new hospital will use traditional as well as non-traditional methods of treatment, such as homeopathy, massage, acupuncture, dietary methods and manual physiotherapy.

We all know that the majority of ordinary hospitals do not match this one. Does this mean its appearance is an insult to social justice? Don't such medical institutions divide patients into those who will have good treatment and those who will receive bad treatment, depending on their purse? The free health service is a major achievement of socialism. Incidentally, there were similar apprehensions in 1939, when the first five self-supporting polyclinics were opened in Moscow. Today, even 20 such institutions are not enough for the capital. Their advantages are obvious, but patients have to pay. The amount charged is small enough for a student or pensioner to be able to afford it.

What will be the price of treatment at the first paying hospital? According to tentative calculations, treatment will cost a patient from 4 roubles 87 kopeks to 5 roubles 70 kopeks per day. The extra charge for food is 2 roubles 50 kopeks per day. For the procedures not prescribed by a physician, but which a patient wants to take (for example, massage or exercise therapy), he or she must pay extra.

There is one more obvious problem: the hospital may become a sort of branch of old people's homes, where not very considerate but well-to-do children find a place for their elderly relatives. To prevent any abuse it has been decided to fix a limit on their stay - 10 days.

Such hospitals and clinics are not to replace but only supplement the existing public health system. To compare, there are 123 million visits a year in subsidized medical institutions, and only 2.7 million in self-supporting ones. In addition paid clinics that have been operating for many years on a self-repayment basis bring profit. Last year,it amounted to 1,100,000 roubles, and in the first half of 1987 it has already exceeded 775,000 roubles.

There is great demand for such medical institutions, so what about supply? It is obviously lagging behind demand. The Moscow Soviet has, therefore, adopted a "comprehensive programme for the promotion of paid medical services for the population". Their number must increase by 20 per cent this year alone.

Local Paper's Concern for DRA War Veterans

PM091511 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Sep 87
First Edition p 3

[P. Studenikin article under the rubric "From Newspaper Pages": "'Courage, Nobility, Honor'"]

[Text] A meeting with servicemen who have fulfilled their international duty in Afghanistan has been held in the editorial offices of the newspaper *Cherkaska Pravda.*

The purpose of the meeting was to find out how former internationalist servicemen are living and working, what problems they have encountered since Afghanistan, and how they have been greeted locally. The conversation turned out to be pointed and frank, and the newspaper informed its readers about it just as frankly, devoting the entire "Courage, Nobility, Honor" page to it. The former servicemen spoke bitterly and resentfully about the fact that they are frequently simply brushed aside and are not used in the military-patriotic education of the rising generation and that people far from always know about their needs and living conditions. The newspaper points out that this is continuing even now, after the *Pravda* article "I Did Not Send You to Afghanistan...," which the obkom recommended discussing in all party organizations and collectives.

"I have been received by the deputy director eight times to intercede for my comrades," Nikolay Bilopup, fitter and repairer at the "Azot" Association, said, "but all in vain. The management does not want to listen to us or look into our problems."

...Yes, it so happened that for a long time our press — particularly the local press — wrote almost nothing about the servicemen returning from Afghanistan. That was not its fault — those were the instructions at the time. It is very gratifying that the wind of change has finally touched this "Afghan problem" too. I do not doubt that local press organs can do a very great deal to resolve it. It may even be said that this problem cannot be resolved without the local press.

This is why it is valuable that *Cherkaska Pravda* gathered together internationalist servicemen and frankly told readers of their concerns and of the indifference which officials frequently show toward them.

I would like to wish that the newspaper will continue its good work, keep sight of the internationalist servicemen, and stand up constantly and boldly for their honor and dignity.

MVD Organs To Improve Media Collaboration

PM091351 [Editorial Report] Moscow *Zhurnalist* in Russian No. 7, July 1987 (Signed to Press 23 June 1987) carries on pages 46-47 a 2,500-word feature under the heading "Times Have Changed," which comprises four related items.

The feature opens with a reprint of an article by A. Slonimerova, secretary of the All-Union Radio Journalists Organization, initially carried by the 10 May 1987 edition of *Moskovskaya Pravda.* She relates how a correspondent is unlawfully arrested and harassed by an MVD official while investigating charges of suspect trading practices in an alcohol store. She remarks that "Muscovites have suffered enough in the past from various deals between dishonest people in the militia and the trade sphere. Party organs have put in such a lot of effort recently to ensure that this kind of thing is not repeated!"

This item is followed by the response of Mikhail Poltoranin, board chairman of the Moscow branch of the USSR Union of Journalists and editor of *Moskovskaya Pravda,* who notes that "if this kind of thing had happened 3 or even 2 years ago," no one "would have ventured to so confidently 'seek justice.'" He says that at a session of the Moscow journalists' organization presidium "no one considered this incident trivial." Alluding to the disgraced former internal affairs minister, Poltoranin says that the "Shchelokov syndrome can still be traced in the work of some militia departments," inasmuch as, for example, "last year and in the first quarter of this year the Moscow Prosecutor's Office declared 1,200 complaints against the militia to be valid." He makes the point, however, that the press is also to blame for the fact that "complacent people have come to regard the press as something akin to a dry cleaners for departmental uniforms."

This is followed by a brief letter from Militia Lieutenant Ivan Vasilyevich Kuroyedov from the Mordovian ASSR, who is also a freelance correspondent for the republic and rayon newspapers. He says that he "often lights upon negative facts" and that this is "far from being to everyone's liking."

The main body of the feature is devoted to the response by A. Vlasov, USSR internal affairs minister, who writes:

"At my meetings with journalists in the *Literaturnaya Gazeta* and *Trud* editorial offices I have had occasion to discuss the point that in the atmosphere of moral renewal typical of our country's life today, any flaws in militia work, any inertia, conservatism, or lagging behind the pace of restructuring is particularly intolerable. The press, quite rightly, sharply criticizes this kind of thing fairly frequently. The rejoinder by A. Slonimerova in *Moskovskaya Pravda* is in precisely this vein.

"The incisiveness of public criticism in the press has enormous educational, purifying force and helps to make every militia member and every staffer really understand the decisive significance of the strictest, inviolable legality in law enforcement activity. This task is being resolved by the ministry by relying on assistance from the press.

"We are grateful to journalists for their objectivity, incisiveness, and directness in exposing the kind of deviations which, frankly speaking, have not everywhere been eliminated in all militia work. Consequently, any critical item merits careful, objective verification and a

comprehensive assessment of the incident concerned, its causes, and the extent to which specific persons are to blame, in order that the proper lessons and conclusions may be drawn and intolerable incidents of this kind in our work forestalled and eradicated.

"I wholeheartedly share the opinion of M.N. Poltoranin: Only by calling strictly and severely to account those responsible for every official violation will it be possible to safeguard against recurrences of people acting as if they have total license. Citizens' letters, available information, and spot checks show that violations of this nature primarily occur where the cadre and training mechanism and official supervision and exactingness by senior officers have weakened. This was the precise cause of the serious derelictions of duty by internal affairs organs in the Karelian ASSR and Vitebsk and Tambov Oblasts recounted in the press.

"Having drawn objective conclusions from the requirements of the CPSU Central Committee resolution 'On Further Reinforcing Socialist Legality and Law and Order and Strengthening the Protection of Citizens' Rights and Legal Interests,' the USSR MVD has stepped up its verification of observance of socialist legality within internal affairs organs. Commissions have been set up in the ministry's central apparatus, republic MVD's, and internal affairs administrations to coordinate work to reinforce socialist legality. These issues are guaranteed unconditional priority in ideological, political, and cadre work and in practical training.

"Internal affairs organ chiefs, political apparatuses, and party organizations are aiming to create an atmosphere of intolerance in collectives toward the slightest violations of the law or any conciliatory attitude toward the guilty parties. The procedure has been established whereby the official investigation and verification of known cases of lawlessness or infringement of citizens' rights must be carried out with consideration for the opinion of the party and Komsomol organizations and the results discussed at meetings of the collective or in a comrades court.

"In order to fully disclose any violations of the law or infringement of citizens' rights we are making it regular practice that our members report back to labor collectives and that public opinion on the activity of internal affairs organs is studied.

"It goes without saying that exhaustive measures are being taken with regard to submissions by public prosecutor's offices, court rulings, critical items in the press and on radio and television, and working people's letters. In 1986 the USSR MVD received more than 17,000 letters on shortcomings in our staffers' official activity. Many of them were considered valid, and appropriate measures were taken, even including the dismissal of those guilty and the institution of criminal charges. There can be no place in the militia for people who are politically immature and morally unstable. We will continue to give the severest, most principled assessment of any deviations from the norms of the law or signs of a callous, insensitive attitude toward working people's needs.

"The rejoinder published in *Moskovskaya Pravda* has been discussed at a party committee session and at meetings of personnel of Moscow's Sverdlovskiy Rayon Internal Affairs Administration subdivisions. On instructions from the chief of administration, Senior Sergeant A.A. Shedevr has been issued with a reprimand for incorrect actions in resolving the conflict which had arisen, and Captain A.D. Tulinov, duty officer from Moscow's 17th militia division, has been disciplined. The rayon internal affairs administration party committee has severely censured the heads and secretary of the 17th militia division party organization for shortcomings and a poor professional approach in personnel training.

"Strengthening collaboration with the mass media is an important aspect of internal affairs organs' activity. Consequently, in answer to I. Kuroyedov's question as to whether a member of the militia can speak out in the press, I can state quite categorically: Of course he can, just as any Soviet citizen can. Moreover, the USSR MVD requests from the heads of the republic MVD's, internal affairs administrations, and political organs responsible for coordinating with newspaper, journal, radio, and television editorial boards the formulation of long-term plans for internal affairs members to address the public on topical issues relating to the fight against crime and the reinforcement of socialist legality and law and order, and that they give essential assistance to local organs in this connection.

"It is now the practice to hold regular meetings between senior members of the USSR MVD, republic MVD's, internal affairs administrations, and local internal affairs subdivisions and representatives of the mass media, creative unions, and organizations in order to inform them about the state of law and order and the results of internal affairs organs' activity.

"The USSR MVD press bureau, other MVD press groups, internal affairs administrations, and, in internal affairs city and rayon organs, deputy chiefs of political sections are responsible for coordinating this work. They have been instructed to assist correspondents in preparing their material. Of course, this assistance in no way restricts the rights of freelance correspondents to criticize shortcomings.

"In conclusion, I would once again like to note the need for close, daily collaboration with journalists and press organs. The USSR MVD will persistently improve the system of informing the press, television, and radio on measures being taken to strengthen legality and law and order."

'Revolution of Culture' Under Way

PM091205 Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 22 Aug 87 p 3

[Doctor of Historical Sciences Yu. Borisov article under the rubric "Social Sciences in the Service of Society": "The New Thinking Is Removing the Barriers"; first paragraph is author's introduction]

[Text] These notes will talk on the whole about the present stage in the development of Soviet culture which was begun by the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum and the 27th party congress. Are there grounds for singling out this stage? What constitutes the culture of our days? Is it possible to distinguish any trends in such a short period of time, that is, to form an opinion not only about today but also about tomorrow? I will endeavor to share my thoughts on these questions.

Fundamental changes have taken place in the spiritual life of Soviet society and all mankind by the eighties. Culture's material and intellectual potentials have grown immeasurably. The diversity of national cultures is becoming increasingly evident, but their growing interlinkage is equally indisputable. Each individual now has a deeper awareness of his or her responsibility for the future of the planet.

In this connection the struggle to assert the new thinking is of fundamental importance.

While providing a basis for resolving the global problems common to all mankind, the new thinking is not confined to the sphere of these alone. The imperative of the new thinking is of universal significance, demanding the profound restructuring of theory and specific practical activity and our surmounting of the artificial structures of expediency in illuminating the past. The idea of renewing the ideological and theoretical model of socialism which emerged in the 1930s-1940s and is based on the centralization of society is of conceptual importance. There has now arisen the historic need to shift the center of gravity to democratizing society and galvanizing the human factor, proceeding under the general slogan "More socialism!" The sharp increase in the state's attention to the human individual, which was often neglected in the past, is associated with this.

Thus, the increasingly complete exposure of socialism's humanist essence is a characteristic feature of contemporary Soviet culture.

But it is not only its inner content which is changing. A substantial broadening of its active reserve and its subject base is also taking place. In the second half of the fifties many phenomena which had previously been unjustifiably consigned to oblivion and, as it were, erased from the official history of culture — from school and VUZ programs, textbooks, and so on — began to return to society's cultural life. Moreover, these expurgations were quite illusory: Books and documents removed from official circulation were disseminated in manuscript form, music and songs — on tape recordings, and so on. It is not only a case of "the sweetness of the forbidden fruit." Prohibition is always illusory when the "fruit" is real. That is why the return of such works to public culture too is inevitable.

At the present juncture this is akin to the birth of a whole series of new works which occupy an appreciable place in people's spiritual world.

The freer, broader interpretation of many other phenomena which were previously interpreted one-sidedly and incorrectly (for example, the works of Dostoyevskiy, Yesenin, and even Ilf and Petrov) was essentially an analogous process.

The process of eliminating these gaps has over 30 years continued steadily if contradictorily, and at times slowly. It occurred, first, by means of rehabilitating cultural figures who stood at the sources of socialist art, literature, and science (I. Babel, V. Meyerhold, Academician N. Vavilov, and others); second, by radically reevaluating the works of many of those who, according to the terminology of the Russian Association of Proletarian Writers, ranked as "fellow travelers" of the revolutionary process (M. Bulgakov, M.I. Tsvetayeva, and others); and, third, the publication of works by some of those major figures of our early 20th century culture who did not understand the revolution and who for various reasons joined the emigre community (I.A. Bunin, for example). Works of foreign literature which had not previously been published (in particular, Hemingway's "For Whom the Bell Tolls") also saw the light of day.

In the second half of the eighties the process of broadening the active reserve of Soviet culture in accordance with the new thinking began to take on a well-organized, principled, resolute character. It is increasingly determined by the interests of culture itself and not by attendant circumstances. It has begun to be controlled not only by state organs but also by cultural figures and their social organizations. Values which have stood the test of time and whose high humanist content is in keeping with our era are being restored to society's active spiritual life.

Here the instances of injustice perpetrated previously are being resolutely rectified. Thus, in February 1987 the 1958 decision to expel B.L. Pasternak from the USSR Union of Writers was repealed, the ban on publication of his novel "Doctor Zhivago" was removed, the works of N. Gumilev, V. Nabokov, and V. Khodasevich were published, and a two-volume edition of the Russian theatrical figure Mikhail Chekhov and others was published.

Thus, many barriers had crumbled. But narrowness of views does not disappear immediately. Therein lies one of the psychological difficulties of the restructuring process.

The entry into contemporary culture of a number of new, unaccustomed, and at times contradictory phenomena has given rise to a number of questions. Although the

introduction into literary readership currency of names which are new for many readers does not give grounds for alarm, as if a certain reevaluation of values is taking place — or even a reorientation toward "new" artistic heights from which our own literary achievements must apparently be evaluated. On the contrary, these publications only underline how strong our country has become today by proclaiming a solicitous attitude toward any representative of Russian culture.

The times which have returned them to the people will still give them an objective evaluation free from the first conflicting and at times excessively enthusiastic evaluations. Each work will take its place on the basis of consideration for the entire volume of cultural values.

In this connection the efforts undertaken in the second half of the eighties to qualitatively improve and galvanize international cultural links and broaden the traditional framework of cultural exchange have also attracted attention. The sign of the time has become "the requirement for the unification of human culture. Fragmentation into individual disunited groups threatens it with impoverishment and destruction." This conclusion, drawn by Ye. Velikhov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, was supported by the participants in the international forum "For a Nuclear-Free World, for the Survival of Mankind" held in Moscow in February this year. S. Averintsev said of this very thing in *Sovetskaya Kultura*: "We must not offer people a truncated, abridged image of culture, an expurgated, problem-free culture. This is not merely useless — it is harmful."

The gradual removal of unwarranted obstacles in the second half of the eighties, as was to be expected, enabled artists, musicians, and critics to switch their main attention to the problems of the content of art. This conclusion was echoed, for instance, in a report about an exhibition of the works of young RSFSR artists: "Leaving as it were outside the parentheses the disputes between the supporters of plastic metaphor and the supporters of the photographic method, between the 'etudists' and 'essayists,' and the question as to whether the graphicness of the Peredvizhnik school or the conventionality of Old Russian icon painting and frescoes, the symbolism of Brubel or the specificity of Savrasov, the 'picturesqueness' of Plastov or the 'draftmanship' of Deyneka, are closer to national tradition, the exhibition almost incidentally pushed the former expansion of the problem of form into the background." Reverse dependence is obviously in force here: the less administration by decree, the more "legitimized" stylistic diversity, and hence the smaller the sphere of "illicit art." The more glasnost, the less ballyhoo and conjecture. This general rule is, moreover, common to the entire spiritual life of society: The creative work of talented teachers, humanitarian scientists, publicists, and so on is becoming more unfettered and effective. This is important both per se and, especially, because it permits us to elevate the standard of the professional "norm" by which the main mass of the participants in spiritual production are oriented in their daily activity.

Thus, fundamental changes are typical of the spiritual life of the second half of the eighties. They are one of the mainstream sectors in the revolutionary restructuring of Soviet society.

Analyzing them in a historical-comparative light enables us to confirm that favorable conditions are being created for the qualitatively new development of culture.

However, in order to do this it is above all necessary to overcome the stagnant phenomena whose roots also lay in the distant past. In the thirties, as shown by facts and living witnesses, schisms took place in the system of the continuity of Soviet art. It was not so much a case of refusing to regard as cultural values many cultural phenomena of the past as of reexamining the attitude toward the moral bases of culture. This affected above all the critical realism of the end of the 19th and beginning of the 20th centuries, whose method and moral spirit (and not only its programmatic and ideological content) began to be counterposed to socialist realism. The critical-realistic view of reality was considered archaic, as was the humanism of progressive Russian culture and the demands for artists to profoundly penetrate the real life of the people. This precluded the embellishment of reality and forced them to interpret it and experience its painful points and convey this feeling to the readers and spectators in a psychologically authentic manner.

The second half of the eighties is remarkable, first, for the beginning of the revival of high esthetic criteria in assessing literary works and, second, for the reinforcement of those trends in art which are associated with the fearless artistic investigation of society in the light of the new thinking. In this connection the prognosis linking contemporary restructuring with an upcoming sharp rise in the standard of artistic works is seen as well founded.

Summing up everything that has been said about the changes which have occurred and those which are imminent, it is logical to draw the conclusion that a complex new revolutionary process — a spiritual revolution — has begun in the second half of the eighties. While having a successive link with the cultural revolution accomplished in the USSR in the past, the new process has a different specific character, content, and tasks. It is born of restructuring. It is part of the revolutionary renewal of society and is its most important resource. Suggesting this terminology, A. Voznesenskiy writes: "A spiritual revolution is under way in our country, a struggle to the death, the struggle of the new thinking with the still very strong reactionary inert stratum. This is not 'cultural revolution' but a revolution of culture." This process is unfolding, as we have become convinced, in all areas of the spiritual life of society. The future belongs to it.

Economic

State Bank Official on Restructuring

LD100446 Moscow TASS in English 1949 GMT 9 Sep 87

[Text] Moscow September 9 TASS — The structure of the banking system which has existed until recently would not be able to ensure a restructuring of the management of the country's economic machinery, as it formed nearly 30 years ago, a TASS correspondent was told by Vyacheslav Zakharov, chief of the Planning and Economic Administration, member of the board of the USSR State Bank.

Since then the functions of the banks have considerably broadened and the volumes of operations have increased many-fold. On top of that, the old structure did not ensure a deep-going branch specialization of the banking business.

The process of outlining a new structure was a rather difficult one, said Vyacheslav Zakharov. Various types of structures were discussed. Yet the idea of differentiation in the activity of banks prevailed.

Nowadays the Soviet banking system includes the state bank and the specialized ones: the Bank for Foreign Economic Activity, the Industrial-Building Bank, the Agri-Industrial Bank, the Bank for the Housing and Municipal Economy and Social Development and the Labour Savings and Crediting for the Population Bank.

The state bank (the USSR State Bank) is the main bank of this country, the single emission-cash account centre, which is also in charge of the national administration of the money and crediting system of this country, of coordinating the activity of the Soviet banks. It ensures the organisation and strengthening of money circulation, the cash-account execution of the state budget. In the foreign economic field, among the state banks functions is the pursuance of a single policy in the foreign currency operations, establishing the official rates of foreign currencies as against the Soviet rouble and the maintenance of ties with the central banks of other countries, as well as a number of other issues.

The Bank for Foreign Economic Activity (USSR Vneshtorgbank) is in charge of settling accounts on export-import and non-trade operations, the crediting of the amalgamations, plants, and organisations — participants in foreign economic ties, control of the country's currency resources, is carrying out operations in foreign currency and crediting markets.

The Industrial-Building Bank (USSR Promstrojbank) is in charge of crediting the main activity, financing and crediting capital investments. It settles accounts in industry, building, transport, communication and the system of the USSR Gossnab (State Supplies Committee).

The Agri-Industrial Bank (USSR Agroprombank) credits the basic activity, finances and credits capital investments, settles accounts of the amalgamations, plants and organisations of the agri-industrial complex. The Housing-Municipal Economy and Social Development Bank (USSR Zhilsotsbank) serves the housing-municipal economy, the socio-cultural construction, as well as the economy, cooperative and individual labour activity of which the local councils of the people's deputies are in charge.

The Labour Savings and Crediting of the Population Bank (USSR Savings Bank) is designed to ensure the savings activity, the settling of accounts, the cash services for the population, the issue and repayment of bonds of the state loans, crediting the consumer needs of citizens.

The duty of the Council of Banks of the USSR, which is a coordination body, is to examine projects and the course of fulfilment of the summary crediting plans as well as the resolution of the most important problems of strengthening money circulation and perfection of the crediting-account settling relations. This council is headed by the chairman of the Board of the USSR State Bank. It also includes the chairmen of the boards of other banks. The council may include representatives of other central economic departments.

Continuing Problems in Construction

PM081505 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Aug 87 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Projects Scheduled for Completion This Year Must Be Commissioned Precisely on Time and to a High Standard"]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] A tremendous role is assigned to sectors of the construction complex in restructuring and the renewal of the production potential. Economic progress, the course of the reconstruction and retooling of existing capacities and the creation of new ones, and the further intensification of production largely depend on them. Construction workers hold the "keys" to many sectorial programs for the retooling of production. For that reason the prompt commissioning of projects due for completion this year must be a hard and fast rule for all links in the construction complex. [passage omitted]

On the whole, however, the work of the construction complex cannot be deemed satisfactory, in either pace or quality. This is particularly so at the construction projects due for completion this year. After all, the 33 projects which have been commissioned on time are only a very small part of the target for the first 6 months. Forty major projects have not been completed and the commissioning of almost 100 projects whose deadline was postponed from last year to the first half of this year has been delayed. The Ministry of Construction in the Northern and Western Regions of the USSR, the Ministry of Construction in Southern Areas of the USSR, the Ministry of Construction in the Urals and West Siberia Regions of the USSR, the Ukrainian, Uzbek, and Kazakh Ministries of Construction, the RSFSR Ministry

of Housing and Civil Construction, and a number of others have not fulfilled the targets for the commissioning of important national economic projects. With the exception of the Ministry of Construction in Southern Areas of the USSR, no all-union ministry in the construction complex has coped with the plan for the commissioning of schools, vocational and technical colleges, and preschool institutions.

What are the reasons for the failures? One standard reply given by leaders of construction ministries and departments is the manpower shortage. According to the figures of the State Committee for Statistics, however, one trust in three has more than the planned number of workers engaged in construction and installation operations and subsidiary production. The highest proportion of trusts of this kind — around 56 percent — is to be found in the Ministry of Construction in the Northern and Western Regions of the USSR, the Chechen-Ingush and Dagestan construction administrations, and the Main Administration for Construction in Novosibirsk. The problem, therefore, is not so much a shortage of manpower as an inability to make thrifty use of it and to organize matters sensibly without squandering human resources. It is necessary to resolutely overcome departmental and parochial interests and to focus specialists' efforts, material resources, and equipment above all on the projects due for completion this year.

However, a chronic ailment still thrives: Construction departments lavishly invest resources in more and more new projects, sometimes unplanned ones, without trying to finish those already begun. Here is what I. Stepanov from Stavropol, who has worked in construction for 13 years, writes to *Pravda*: "There is absolutely nothing progressive about those people who seek at all costs to assimilate, that is, to spend as much of the resources as possible with no concern for commissioning homes on a 'turnkey' basis. There must be a different approach today. The honor and glory belong not to those who waste money but to those who hand over finished facilities on a 'turnkey' basis with the minimum of expenditure." That is a correct formulation of the question!

It is a well-known fact that the retooling and reconstruction of enterprises make it possible to save considerable amounts of resources and accelerate the commissioning of capacities in comparison with building "from scratch." The efforts of construction workers, subcontractors, and customers must be pooled here. So far, however, it unfortunately cannot be said that our economic managers have contemplated reconstruction and the renewal of production to the extent that they should. The retooling of Magnitka is being delayed by disruptions to rolled metal supplies, according to the report of leaders of the "Magnitostroy" and "Uralstalkonstruktsiya" Trusts and the Chelyabinsk metal structures plant, which are working on reconstructing the Magnitka oxygen conversion shop. Other collectives falling short in their performance include those of the Nizhnetagilskiy, Kommunarskiy, Orsko-Khalilovskiy, Cherepovetskiy, and Karagandinskiy metallurgical combines.

The ideas of restructuring must be turned into practical deeds more energetically and without delay. In construction this means developing more resolutely the collective contract, which has proven its worth in practice, and in addition expanding and improving team forms of labor organization and incentives and economic accountability within the production unit on the basis of the check book system. A good example of this has been set by the Lithuanian SSR's Daugavpils Trust. After a check book system of accounting between subunits was introduced there, they immediately acquired a taste for the rational use of materials. The system linked in a single bond the interests of the individual production worker, team collectives, and the trust as a whole. And it is no coincidence that in the first 6 months the trust made over R2 million profit — three times more than in the same period last year. This creates the real prerequisites and necessary conditions for the planned switch by construction trusts to full economic accountability as early as the beginning of 1988.

Working in the new way means learning to work efficiently and diligently, making bold use of all the valuable and advanced experience gained in practice, and striving to ensure that every project is built quickly and economically. Educating every construction complex worker in this spirit is the paramount task of construction site and ministry party organizations. They are required to more actively launch labor competition for the commissioning of all the projects due for completion in jubilee year precisely on time, to a high standard, and with the minimum expenditure of resources.

Agricultural

Belorussian Oblasts Meet Grain Targets

PM101541 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Sep 87 Second Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Belorussia's Bountiful Grain Fields"]

[Text] The kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Brest, Gomel, and Grodno Oblasts have fulfilled the plan for grain sales to the state. Over 670,000 tonnes of grain have been delivered to procurement centers.

The grain farmers of Grodno Oblast have delivered 231,500 tonnes of grain to the granaries, those in Gomel Oblast have delivered 221,000 tonnes, and those in Brest Oblast 216,300 tonnes. Supplying their own seeds, the farms are continuing to dispatch output over and above the plan targets at increased prices.

Where intensive techniques have been used in conjunction with the team form of labor organization and economic accountability [khozraschet] unprecedented yields have been obtained. The Lenin Kolkhoz in Gomel Rayon has harvested an average of 104.6 quintals of the "Bountiful Polesye" variety of winter wheat per hectare.

More on Conference Discussing Pesticide Use

PM081401 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Aug 87 Second Edition p 2

[TASS report: "CPSU Central Committee Conference"]

[Text] A conference on questions of the further development of highly efficient plant protection agents and their rational use in agriculture was held at the CPSU Central Committee 24 August.

Taking part in the conference were V.P. Nikonov and N.N. Slyunkov, members of the Politburo and secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee; V.S. Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Yu.P. Batalin, L.A. Voronin, V.K. Gusev, and B.L. Tolstykh, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; chiefs of CPSU Central Committee departments; secretaries of union republic Communist Party Central Committees and kraykoms and obkoms; leaders of ministries, departments, industrial and agricultural enterprises and organizations, health and environmental protection organs; and scientists.

The keynote speaker, V.K. Gusev, and other speakers — Ministers N.M. Olshanskiy, Ye.I. Sizenko, and A.N. Shchepetilnikov; V.D. Kryuchkov, secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee; M.I. Snegur, secretary of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee; R.Kh. Khabibullin, first secretary of the Bashkir CPSU Obkom; Academician Yu.A. Buslayev of the USSR Academy of Sciences; and others — noted that the introduction of intensive techniques for the cultivation of agricultural crops cannot be expanded without the use of modern pesticides. It was stressed that preparations produced by Soviet industry lag seriously behind demands with regard to effectiveness and range and that gross violations of storage and utilization norms are having an adverse environmental effect. Ways of improving work in these areas were discussed.

The conference was addressed by V.P. Nikonov. The achievement of the targets set by the country's Food Program, he said, is connected with the all-around chemicalization of agriculture. However, there have been quite a few shortcomings and omissions in the development of highly effective, environmentally safe preparations and in organizing their industrial production and use. A fundamental restructuring of the work of central and local organs is needed here.

Special attention was drawn to the need for a fundamental change in the range of chemical plant protection agents, the drastic improvement of their quality, and the creation of the most modern Soviet preparations.

The USSR Ministry for the Production of Mineral Fertilizers, together with other ministries in the chemical complex and machine builders, should resolve this task first and foremost by modernizing existing production units and by introducing modular unitized equipment capable of being quickly reprogrammed. In conjunction with the USSR Academy of Sciences, the ministry must speed up scientific research and the development of new forms of preparations. Construction organizations are called on to take urgent measures ensuring the prompt commissioning of capacities for the production of pesticides and related raw materials.

As soon as possible, agricultural machine building must create and begin the batch production of progressive equipment and machinery for the application of protection agents on small and extremely small scales.

In the agro-industrial complex it is necessary to resolutely improve the organization of the work of the plant protection service, rapidly introduce order into the storage and use of preparations, stop deviations from the optimum schedules and techniques for the treatment of crops, and prevent pesticides from having a harmful effect on the environment.

Ministries, departments, and local party organs must examine the comments and proposals made at the conference and take them into account in their practical activity.

Media Report 8-9 September Developments

LD100147 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian, unless otherwise indicated, on 8-9 September. GMT times of broadcast are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

8 September

The virgin land farmers of Kazakhstan are harvesting under very difficult conditions with prolonged rains preventing the cutting and threshing of grains. Over the last week, they managed to lay in windrows grain from only 4.113 million hectares. When weather conditions are favorable, combine harvest operators manage to do twice as much. In Kazakhstan, by today grain has been cut from the total area of 17.65 million hectares which constitutes 75 percent of the total grain area of the Republic. Big time gaps exist between cutting and threshing the grain; the cut crops laid into windrows have not been picked up from 4 million hectares. Additional manpower and equipment have been mibilized to finish the harvest. (800)

The Kazakhstan Ministry for Bread Products reported that 6.2 tonnes of grain have been delivered to elevators in the republic. (1100)

The laying in of feed crops is progressing at a high pace in the Georgian SSR: The plan for coarse feed has been fulfilled by 75 percent. (1330)

In Belorussia, farms in the Brest, Gomel, and Grodno Oblasts have fulfilled the plan of grain sales to the state: more than 670,000 tonnes of grain have been delivered to storage. (Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700)

9 September

Selective rice harvesting has begun in Uzbekistan. The crop is to be gathered from 150,000 hectares of paddies, and it is planned to produce more than 500,000 tonnes of grain. (0000)

It is raining every day in the north of Kazakhstan. Out of the 1.7 million hectares, just over 45 percent has been harvested and threshed. (0320)

Altay machine operators are completing the grain harvest on their fourth million hectares. Most combines are threshing in order to minimize grain losses as a result of bad weather. More grain is thus coming in with more than 100,000 tonnes reaching the elevators every day. These are mostly strong, hard, and valuable varieties of wheat. (0800)

Tambov Oblast farms have sold 1 million tonnes of grain to the state, for the most part high grade wheat. All 23 rayons continue to make above plan sales. Some sectors have attained a 59 quintal per hectare yield. Most of the previously average or backward farms have reached the front-rank level. (1100)

Cotton harvest has started in Tajikistan. A greater part of cotton fields will be harvested by machines, thus making it possible to manage without the help of students and pupils. Tajik farms, despite the weather, hope to be able to fulfill their pledges and sell to the state not less than 910,000 tonnes of cotton. (1300)

Scientific

'Cosmos-1881' Satellite Launched

LD111030 Moscow TASS in English 0945 GMT 11 Sep 87

[Text] Moscow September 11 TASS—The Soviet Union today launched another satellite in the Cosmos series.

Cosmos-1881 is carrying scientific equipment for continuing space exploration.

It was inserted into an orbit with the following parameters:

Initial period of revolution—89 minutes,

Maximum distance from earth (apogee)—297 kilometers,

Minimum Distance (perigee)—190 kilometers,

Inclination—64.8 degrees.

Besides the scientific equipment, the satellite is carrying:

—A radio system for taking precise measurements of the orbit's parameters,

—a radio telemetry system for transmitting data about the operation of instruments and scientific equipment back to earth.

The on-board equipment is functioning normally.

A coordinating-and-computing center is processing incoming information.

BRIEFS:

Azerbaijan Space Research Center

A center for processing space research data has been set up in Baku, the capital of Azerbaijan. It will specialize in remote sensing of the earth for mineral deposits prospecting, forecasts for agriculture, and ecological control. The head of the new center, Tawfiq Ismailov, says that Azerbaijan already has some experience in using space information. [Summary] [Moscow World Service in English 0700 GMT 9 Sep 87 LD]

Military

Officer on Writers' Army 'Prejudices'

PM091409 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 29 Aug 87 First Edition p 3

[Colonel A. Khorev article: "Is the Artillery Firing on Its Own Men?.."; boldface passages as published]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] The writer Vladimir Krupin recently published the story "Goodbye, Farewell..." ["Prosti, proshchay..."] (*Novyy Mir*, 1986, No. 11). It contains the following passage:

"...Soon the stern medical commission of the AKHOZU MO (which stands for Ministry of Defense Administrative-Economic Directorate) allowed me to work as a Young Pioneer leader in the huge (1.5 km of coastline) 'Chayka' pioneer camp... The camp was for the children of servicemen in the apparatus of the ministry and AKHOZU itself. The children were of no lower rank than lieutenant colonels' children. Majors' children were extremely rare, and I had one captain's daughter in my detachment and she was a Cinderella. To the tune of the song 'Blaze with campfires, blue nights, we are Pioneers, workers' children' I wrote a song for the leaders and got into severe trouble for it. It began as follows: 'Blaze with campfires, blue nights, if only we had workers' children!'"

The social slant of these lines is obvious. The author is obviously stressing that it is a question of a privileged, closed type of Pioneer camp created not for the children of workers but for the children of officers, and not just any officers — "The children were of no lower rank than lieutenant colonels' children."

"And what food!" he exclaims meaningfully and then explains thoughtfully why they food was so good: "The camp was under the Ministry of Defense."

A reader unfamiliar with an officer's existence and life may indeed believe in the existence of a certain special, particularly privileged Pioneer camp for children "of no lower rank than lieutenant colonels' children" and be

entitled to interpret this as contravening the norms of social justice. However, the point is that this camp, as the author was able to remark, is "for children of servicemen in the apparatus of the ministry." As everyone must realize, in view of the high position and specific character of this apparatus, people who have already served in the troops, acquired experience there, proved their worth in action, and possess the ability and the moral right to monitor and teach troop commanders, work in the ministerial apparatus. You simply do not often find officers "of lower rank than lieutenant colonel" there, and when you do find them, they do not often have children of Pioneer age because of their own youth. [passage omitted]

When touching on army themes, the authors of certain articles in the press are inclined to blatantly exaggerate their knowledge in this sphere. This is the impression given by the writer Yuriy Polyakov, in particular.

He wrote a story called "100 Days Before the Order" ["Sto dney do prikaza"], devoting it to so-called nonregulation relations in the Army. The story has not been printed anywhere in full as yet and it is not known whether the author has made a hit or not, but for several months, like the hen which laid the golden egg, he has been ballyhooing it, stressing what he alleges is the special topicality and significance of his chosen theme. He talked about this, in particular, at the 20th Komsomol Congress and wrote about it recently in *Pravda*. At the congress Hero of the Soviet Union Sergeant I. Chmurov took issue with Polyakov. He expressed the opinion that nonregulation relations are a partial, untypical phenomenon in the Army. "I think," Polyakov writes, "that this is, alas, a lamentable and quite widespread tendency."

It is true that it is lamentable, at any rate, and there would be no reason to dispute the scale if Polyakov himself did not cause the reader to doubt his competence. It is unclear why the author is sure that he knows the life of the modern barracks better than Sergeant Chmurov, who has already spent many years in army barracks. Polyakov's personal acquaintance with the Army, judging by his article in the newspaper, belongs to the distant past: Where, for instance, could he have seen a private 1st class in a "well fitting shirt," since supply of that type of shirt ceased 15 years ago and no one in the Army wears it now, of course?.. If the writer failed to spot such an obvious feature on the surface of army life, how can we trust in the depth of his psychological and other probings in this sphere?

It is, of course, always awkward to resort to truisms, but it is necessary to state yet again that it is risky to make categorical judgments about a subject without real knowledge of it.

But nevertheless people do take the risk.

A few esteemed scientists took this unwarranted action when they met at a *Literaturnaya Gazeta* "roundtable" to clear up an extremely surprising question — Why are there not many genuinely educated people in our country? In itself the question would seem to have nothing to do with the army theme, but the interlocutors suddenly dragged it in, seeing the existence of the army as one reason for the small number of educated people.

One of them unequivocally and unambiguously stated that "it is stupid and shortsighted to draft students into the Army."

Another helped his colleague to "substantiate" his thesis by affirming that, so he said, "creative abilities atrophy and die" during military service.

A third expressed his attitude to the problem in question in the form of a rhetorical question: "Does our society really have a greater need of soldiers than of young physicists, biologists, engineers, and social scientists who have received an education at the right time?"

The untenability of this philosophizing and its hopeless isolation from the realities of our time were convincingly shown in the articles by Academician Major General (Retired) A. Fokin in *Krasnaya Zvezda* and by Doctor of Military Sciences Colonel General M. Gareyev in *Literaturnaya Gazeta*. There were no objections to their arguments in the press. Can we consider the incident closed?

Alas, no. The ideas expressed at the "roundtable" had begun their independent life in society. They were to the taste of some people and inspired certain hopes.

Here is what Ivan Timofeyevich Shekhovtsov, an invalid of the Patriotic War, writes to the editorial office on this subject: "Maybe I would not have written about my attitude to the opinion expressed by scientists at the *Literaturnaya Gazeta* 'roundtable' if I had not accidentally overheard a conversation between two students:

"'To think that we were worrying about being drafted into the Army...'

"'What reason is there not to worry?'

"'Haven't you read *Literaturnaya Gazeta*? In it academicians say that it is stupid and shortsighted to draft students into the Army.'

"'It doesn't matter what a newspaper writes...'

"'Come on, people take notice of *Literaturnaya Gazeta*'s opinion...'"

Lieutenant General (Retired) M. Ponomarev cites the account of the military instructor at Secondary School No 35 in Moscow's Leninskiy Rayon.

"One of our women teachers burst into the school office, demonstratively waving a copy of *Literaturnaya Gazeta* in my face, and almost shouted: See what your elementary military training does, no one needs it, talents die in the Army, they don't develop, have a read and see what scientists saying about this..."

There are occasions where, as the poet said, we are unable to foresee the repercussions of our words. The scientists' rejoinders at the "roundtable" cited above was obviously not such an occasion. There was not the slightest difficulty in foreseeing the consequences of this conversation. No, they let the jinn out of the bottle and it is now roving around cities and villages, enfeebling the weak and vacillating.

Once again the Belorussian writer A. Adamovich has added fuel to the flames. Among a number of correct and interesting thoughts expounded in an article published by *Voprosy Literatury*, he wrote the following:

"Military-patriotic education is a term apparently in wide use. Considering the nuclear age, wouldn't it be better and more accurate to formulate this in a different way: anti-military-patriotic education?"

That's not all: "'Do unto others as you would that others do unto you...' and 'If the enemy does not surrender, he is destroyed!' — which of these is more consonant with the new thinking and which with the old? Of course, the one closer to us in time has become obsolete and the one that is more ancient than all religions has become infused with new truth and has begun to ring out: 'Do unto others...'"

An experienced polemicist, Adamovich foresees all his opponents' possible reproaches and, forestalling them, rehearses the reproaches against himself — pacifism, abstract humanism, and a nonclass approach... This good oratorical device does not, however, lend cogency to the writer. In essence he is charging an open door. There is no propaganda of war in our country and there has never been any. It is both forbidden by law in our country and incompatible with our conscience and with the memory of the millions of the dead. Our military doctrine is defensive. Its main task is to prevent war. We and our socialist allies have stated to all mankind that we will never under any circumstances be the first to begin military operations against any state or alliance of states. But if an armed attack is carried out against us, we must and we will deal a crushing rebuff to the aggressor. The struggle for peace does not preclude but presupposes that each one of us is constantly ready to fulfill his military duty to the end. How could it be otherwise?

We did not conduct nuclear tests for a full 18 months at a time when explosion after explosion thundered out in the United States. We are ready now on any day to stop nuclear tests on a reciprocal basis. What more can be demanded of a peace-loving state? In these conditions what meaning is to be attached to the proposed terminology "antimilitary-patriotic education"? Surely the meaning once formulated in pacifist ardor by a certain poet and published in *Literaturnaya Gazeta*: "All that will be left is readiness to become a heap of bones for the motherland"? Or the meaning once expressed by the moderator of a Central Television program in a holiday wish to women: "May neither your sons nor your grandsons ever take up arms"?

Such highfalutin nonsense can confuse some young minds, and what if this young mind tomorrow is drafted for active military service — drafted for combat duty to a post with, of course, weapon in hand? If military duty requires him to "do unto others" something that he would not like for himself? Someone rightly remarked that doubts are an adornment to philosophers but they are the undoing of a soldier. Thus whom do they propose to give "antimilitary-patriotic education" — draftees, soldiers, pensioners? It is simply not necessary for the latter, and for the first and second it is also fraught with complexities in relations with the law.

Such imprudent formulas may objectively prove to be equally sad variations on that very dramatic mistake made by field artillery:

"It should be firing on the other side,

"Yet it is firing on its own compatriots..."

Obviously, whatever the circumstances, you cannot fly above the sinful earth and float among the clouds, paying no attention to the grim realities of the time.

It is scarcely reasonable to introduce along with a unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests a unilateral moratorium on moral and psychological and combat readiness to repel a perfectly possible attack by an aggressor.

It is dangerous to close your eyes to the fact, for example, that the U.S. Army uses dummies dressed in Soviet Army uniform for target practice...

These are the people whom we have to get to heed our peace-loving, antiwar ideas! But alas they are deaf to them. So to selflessly disseminate propaganda unilaterally, but only in our country, the slogan — in itself quite splendid — "Do unto others as you would that others do unto you" would be to place ourselves in the unenviable position of the crank who, having lost his watch in one place, looks for it somewhere completely different merely because the street lamps are not working where he lost it...

The position of the authors of the superficial rejoinders from the press regarding the army cited above is no more sensible and advisable. They do not contain any constructive thought but distort the people's idea of the Army. Specific, businesslike, reasoned criticism is gaining increasing prestige and respect and is becoming customary in the army now, as in all spheres. Frivolous, farfetched, incompetent criticism evokes nothing but a feeling of vexation.

"It is especially intolerable," M.S. Gorbachev says, "when a journalist does not criticize but humiliates a person."

Surely a rejoinder saying that "creative abilities atrophy and die" during military service is a public humiliation and bitter slander? For it is surely impossible to suppose,

for instance, that our victory over Hitler's Germany was gained by stagnant, conservative, uncreative minds. But it was career generals and officers who commanded those fronts, armies, corps, and divisions. This rejoinder carelessly uttered at a "roundtable" devoted to the question of why we have few educated people in our country involuntarily makes us regret that at the same roundtable they did not examine in passing the question of the number of modest people. It would have been very opportune...

...The first reaction of my opponents to these comments will probably be a charge of biased defense of the honor of the military uniform. I will not dispute this. The honor of the uniform is not an empty phrase for servicemen but a sacred, lofty concept ranking with the concept of the honor of the combat banner. This circumstance, of course, does not deprive anyone of the right to express his own opinions on questions of army life. But it certainly emphasizes for everyone who undertakes this the need for close knowledge of the subject.

The word of a writer, scientist, and journalist has a great power of influence; it is equally capable of brightly illuminating a problem and summoning people to scale the lofty heights of society's interests or, on the other hand, distorting the real picture, misleading people, and maintaining the tenacity of dubious ideas and altogether harmful prejudices.